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The New-York Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 43 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Investigation—New-York Politics—Documents Relative to the Utah Expedition—Passage of the Indian Appropriation Bill in the House, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

Mr. GREELEY is here to testify before the Tariff Committee of Investigation. He will deny that he had any conversation with MATTESON, or authorized any one to deposit money in his hands, to effect the passage of the Tariff modification.

Judge RUSSELL and Postmaster FOWLER are here, operating against Collector SCHELL. Some [illegible] is loose. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

The President to-day, in response to a resolution of the House, calling for information to show to what extent Utah is in rebellion, communicated voluminous documents in reference thereto, the substance of the most important of which have already been published.

Gen. HARNEY is told "so well is the nature of this service appreciated, and so deeply are the honor and interests of the United States involved in its success, that the Government will hesitate at no expense to complete the efficiency of the little army, and insure health and comfort to it, so far as attainable." He is told, "The prudence expected of you requires you to anticipate a resistance, general and organized, and to shape your movements as if it were certain, keeping the troops massed and in hand, when approaching expected resistance."

In a letter to Col. JOHNSTON, dated Jan. 23, Gen. SCOTT heartily approves of the former's conduct, and unites his sympathy for the difficulties he (JOHNSTON) so manfully conquered; also tendering an expression of his (SCOTT'S) high appreciation of the noble energy, patience and spirit displayed by the officers and men, adding that in this the War Department concurs.

In another letter addressed to Col. JOHNSON during the present month, General SCOTT says that it is no longer probable that he will go to the Pacific Coast, or that any expedition against or toward Utah will be dispatched from that side.

Several trials of firearms having been recently made here, some confusion has arisen in the accounts which have found their way into the Press. The Board of officers who witnessed the trial of a new breech-loading pistol manufactured by Mr. SHARP, of Philadelphia, reported that it was similar in construction to the Sharp's breech-loading carbine manufactured by a competing Company at Hartford, Conn. There being several essential differences in the principle and construction of the arms, the Sharp's Rifle Manufacturing Company of Hartford felt that the report did them an injury, and, after considerable perseverance, they succeeded in having the official report modified to meet the case. They ask for this explanation as a matter of justice.

HORACE GREELEY and GEORGE ASHMUN are here as witnesses before the Tariff Investigating Committee.

Surgeons GREENE, RUSCHENBERGER and FOLTZ have been appointed as a Board to examine candidates for promotion, and applicants for admission, in the Medical Corps of the Navy. The Board will convene at Philadelphia, March 15.

Hon. JOHN COCHRANE and others, during the past week, have presented in the House an unusually large number of petitions for a Homestead bill, and those for the passage of a Bankrupt law are multiplying.

The following are the names of Postmasters reappointed: SAMUEL C. ALLEN, East Boston; ISAAC S. BURRELL, Roxbury; CHARLES B. SWAIN, Nantucket.

The Rejection of the Army Bill in the Senate—Lecompton in the House—The Case of Mr. Matteson, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1858.

The notable event of the day is the rejection, by the Senate, of the bill for the increase of the army. The amendment, which in fact decided the fate of the entire measure, was one substituting a volunteer for a regular force. This was carried by two majority, and then the Ultra-Lecompton men voted for its absolute rejection, and it was lost by a large majority. This course, by the gentlemen who are so earnest in the effort to force Kansas into the Union, in violation of "Popular Sovereignty," establishes the fact that they, at least, desired the army increased for service in Kansas, rather than in Utah, and indicates that they dared not trust to volunteers to carry out their tyrannical bidding. Volunteers would be too fresh from the people, and too little under the subjection of discipline, to become the ready instruments for the consummation of so stupendous a fraud upon the liberties of Kansas, and so the "border ruffians" voted that, after all, no increase of the army is necessary.

The President now knows that he must rely upon the army as it is for the Utah emergency. If he shall choose to withdraw the troops from Kansas he will have abundant reinforcements for Utah; and if, in the insulting anticipation that the people of Kansas will need troops to keep them down, he shall neglect to succor our countrymen who are now encamped on the plains of Utah, the country will hold the Executive responsible for whatever consequences ensue. The voting of to-day strips from him the refuge to which he has been clinging hitherto, and takes from him all shadow of opportunity to charge the want of means to carry on the Utah campaign to the "Black Republican faction." Mr. BUCHANAN will probably reflect now that the people in Kansas will resist no form of authority, and so require no subjection by troops, unless goaded by acts of tyranny justifying and arousing the spirit of revolution; and that when *that* spirit is aroused, all the regiments of regulars he may be able to pour within her borders would be swept like chaff away from the resistless path of a people striking for their altars and their homes.

Unless I am greatly deceived, all the blandishments of executive patronage have failed to add anything to the strength of Lecompton in the House, since the reference of the subject to the Select Committee. The inference is, that all the purchasable material among Northern Representatives was bargained for in advance of that action, and sealed and delivered upon the unsuccessful motion to refer to the Committee on Territories. What were the prices agreed upon, we shall probably be able to present to the public by-and-by, and they will prove an interesting study, showing exactly the relative value which sundry gentlemen set upon each other. Possibly there may be some who represented the sentiment of Northern constituencies and sustained the obligations of honor and good faith, in the vote ordering an investigation, who have since been successfully tampered with by the Executive. If so, a comparison of future votes will be sure to expose them, no matter how special the pleading or how cunning the web of sophistry by which the recreants shall seek to excuse their faithlessness and hide the bait which caught them.

The House spent the day in arguing the case of Mr. MATTESON, and finally referred the subject to a select Committee. This is well. If the member from the Oneida District can show that the motion for his expulsion is harsh or unjust, he has time and opportunity to do so now, before cool and unimpassioned men in the Committee Room, where all the facts and circumstances can be carefully weighed. If he fails to do this, the House has not committed itself against Mr. HARRIS' resolution, which still impends. Again, if the Committee and the House should not be satisfied that the member is guiltless, no arguments against the power of the House to act in regard to a transaction of a previous Congress will stand in the way of his eventual expulsion. Certainly, it ought not; and the arguments to the contrary seem to me to be unsound.

What is the proposition of those who object to the power? Simply this, that the offence presumed to have been committed by a member of a previous Congress was an offence against the *House* of which he was a member, and that, therefore, a subsequent Congress has no power over it! The error is in the proposition itself. The offence is not one against the House, but against the country at large and the member's constituency in particular; and it is preposterous to say that if a man was wicked enough to commit a crime disqualifying him from sitting as a member, and cunning enough to conceal it until he has been reëlected, that the expiration of the Congress constitutes a statute of limitations which screens him from punishment, and far worse, imposes him upon his constituents.

The true doctrine in such a case, it seems to me, is, that it is the duty of the House, upon discovering that a member is base and corrupt, to take the steps necessary to enable his constituents to decide whether or no, notwithstanding his baseness, he is fit to be intrusted with their interests. The only just limitation should be a reëlection, with all the evidences of his venality before the constituency. I do not mean to apply these remarks to Mr. MATTESON'S case. That is not for me to do. I suggest only the doctrine which it seems to me should be applied to any case where a member is believed by the House to have been elected to a seat because his venality had not been previously discovered. S.

XXXVth CONGRESS......First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

The Senate not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

The further consideration of Mr. HOARD'S resolution for the appointment of a Select Committee of Inquiry as to whether Executive influence has been exerted for the control of the votes of members of the House, was postponed till Thursday next.

Mr. GROW gave notice that he should introduce a bill permitting the Government to be sued by its creditors, in the Courts of the United States.

Mr. POTTER rose to a question of privilege, and read an article from the Norfolk *Argus* describing a ridiculous scene, in which he and several others were represented as actors. Mr. POTTER denounced the writer as guilty of deliberate falsehood. There was not a particle of truth in the statement.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, said there was a spirit of revolution abroad, which, unless checked, would eventuate in disunion. For this spirit of revolution the Representatives of a portion of the people are responsible, having started it on this floor. He was opposed to disunion. He hoped it would never happen, but he believed that if the idea should go abroad that the disruption of this confederacy was impossible, it would only lead to increased efforts to effect it on the part of those determined to destroy it. He had no authority for saying that the rejection of Kansas, because of her Slavery Constitution, would occasion dissolution. He would tell gentlemen that if disunion should ever come, the States, and not Congress, would bring it about. If that time ever came, which Heaven forbid, he would be the last man to leave his post. Mr. SMITH then proceeded to argue that Kansas should be admitted under the Lecompton Constitution. He said that the respectable Free-State men of Kansas took no part in the scenes of violence there. In reply to a question, Mr. SMITH said, "Admit Kansas, and then you can withdraw the troops and let the outlaws there cut each other's throats in their own way."

Mr. GIDDINGS—Will you vote for a resolution requiring the President to withdraw the troops in case Kansas is admitted?

Mr. SMITH answered Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD said he would have so voted a year ago.

Other Democrats responded to the same effect.

Mr. GIDDINGS immediately gave notice of a bill directing the withdrawal of the army from Kansas.

Mr. SMITH—If I vote for the withdrawal of the army will you vote for the admission of Kansas?

Mr. GIDDINGS (emphatically)—Under the Lecompton Constitution—never, never.

Mr. SMITH proceeding, said there was no cause for a separation of the Democracy on this question.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, replying to a remark applicable to him, said that the convictions of his mind were the same now as in the last Congress. He objected to Mr. SMITH'S drawing inferences from his speech not justified by his language. He maintained then, as now, that the people of Kansas are not allowed to manage their own affairs. He would defend their rights. He denied that he was following any man's lead. He came here without conference with his colleagues, but subsequently ascertained they all agreed. He could not change the position he now occupied.

Mr. SMITH continued: The people of Kansas are begging admission, but are opposed by members of the House led by the New-York *Tribune*. Admit her, and the Slavery agitation there is quieted forever. He remembered that FREDERICK P. STANTON threw the first firebrand in a Democratic caucus during President PIERCE'S Administration,—he had now turned Abolition lecturer and gone North. He hoped he would stay there. Mr. SMITH concluded by saying that he did not want the admission hampered by any conditions, as he believed that the people of Kansas could amend their Constitution when they pleased.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES asked the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill. It had been before the House ten days, but as yet no allusion had been made to it.

Mr. GIDDINGS made a few remarks, depicting the wrongs of Slavery, and maintaining that man has a right everywhere to assert and strike for liberty.

The House then passed the Indian Appropriation bill. Also, a bill appropriating $408,000 to enable the President to fulfill the treaty stipulations for the abolition of the Sound dues.

Adjourned till Monday.

Speech of Governor-General Head, on the Opening of the Canadian Parliament.

TORONTO, Can., Friday, Feb. 26.

The Governor-General's opening speech was delivered to-day. In it he alludes to the Indian rebellion, and anticipates the success of the British arms and the reëstablishment of British rule in India. He congratulates the country on the prudence of our commercial men, and on the good position of the Banks, recommends improvement in commercial legislation, and the assimilation of the commercial laws of Upper and Lower Canada, and the consideration of the law of insolvency and imprisonment for debt and fraudulent assignments. He notices a measure for the amendment of the whole system of management of public lands. He recommends attention to the fisheries, and congratulates them on the success of the Canadian line of ocean steamers, and the proposed establishment of a weekly line next Summer. He recommends notice of the increasing value of Lake commerce and the trade with Chicago and the western States. He says that a correspondence has taken place between the Imperial Government and the authorities of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick, in reference to an inter-colonial railway, and military road to Halifax. He confidently anticipates an early completion of the Grand Trunk Railway, without further aid from the Province. He gives notice that the correspondence relative to the Hudson's Bay Territory and the selection of a permanent seat of Government, will be laid before the Legislature.

Report of the Quarantine Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Friday, Feb. 26.

The Legislative Committee on Quarantine have reported adversely to the application of the New York Commissioners. Their duty to the State, justice to their own citizens and the dictates of humanity, forbid their allowal of the proposed location of Quarantine at Sandy Hook. The Committee argue the subject at length. They say that the application is pressed against the protestations of the Health Officer of Quarantine itself, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Underwriters, the Commissioners of Emigration, and thousands of New-York Merchants.

The Legislature have adopted the report and ordered it to be printed.

The Schooner A. C. Hicksher.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The schooner *A. C. Hickscher*, from Boston for Philadelphia, was blown to sea, and has arrived at this port.

Curious Development.

REOPENING OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE IN MISSISSIPPI.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 26.

An editorial article in the *Delta* of to-day asserts that the South has already reopened the African Slave-trade, and that a regular dépôt has been established on Pearl River, in Mississippi, where cargoes have been received, the negroes sold and put to work. The *Delta* says the vessels engaged in the trade generally use the French flag, because the British cruisers on the African coast will not trouble it.

The Grand Ball of the Boston Light Infantry.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

The grand ball of the Boston Light Infantry, Captain CHARLES O. ROGERS, at the Music Hall last night, was the most superb affair of the season, it being attended by 3,000 of the *élite* of the State, both military and civic, together with delegations from New-York, Providence, Portland, &c. Governor BANKS, Gen. CUSHING, and other distinguished individuals were present, and the ball was the most *recherché* of the season. The hall was magnificently decorated.

The Mayoralty of Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 26.

ROSCOE CONKLING has been nominated for Mayor of this City by the unanimous voice of the Republicans, and has accepted the nomination. CHARLES S. WILSON is the Democratic candidate.

News by the Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

The Southern mail arrived regularly to-day.

The ship *H. M. Hayes*, from Liverpool, arrived below New-Orleans on Friday, in a leaking condition.

The joint Committee of the Texan Legislature on the President's Kansas Message, had reported favorably on a bill appointing delegates to a Southern Convention, provided one is called.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

Case No. 250.—The United States *vs.* Sebastian Nunez.—Appeal from the decision of the District Court of the Northern District of California. Appeal dismissed.

No. 187.—The United States *vs.* Charles Fassat.—Argument for apellants concluded.

The Court then adjourned, to meet again on the 4th of April.

Strike for Higher Wages.

COHOES, Friday, Feb. 26.

About eight hundred hands employed in the Harmony Mills in this place have struck for higher wages. The proprietors have refused any increase, and the mills have stopped.

Acquittal of Mrs. Rosa.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Friday, Feb. 26.

The Jury in the case of Mrs. ROSA, charged with poisoning her husband, came into Court at 4 o'clock this afternoon, with a verdict of not guilty. They were unanimous on the first count, although the public feeling was against her.

The Savannah Banks.

SAVANNAH, GA., Friday, Feb. 26.

The condition of the money market, and exchanges, indicates an early resumption of specie payment by the banks of Savannah.

Meeting of the Democracy of Hartford.

HARTFORD, Friday, Feb. 26.

The Democrats met, to-night, to appoint Delegates to their State Convention. The meeting was large and very much excited. It was Douglas and Anti-Douglas; and the Douglas' Delegates were chosen by a vote of nearly two to one.

Rochester Municipal Election.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Feb. 26.

CHARLES A. CLARK has been nominated for Mayor by the Democrats, and JOEL B. BENNETT by the Republicans and Americans. The election takes place on Tuesday next.

Important Arrest of Counterfeiters.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Friday, Feb. 26.

The United States Marshal for this State made a descent upon a gang of counterfeiters in this place at noon to-day, and arrested ten or twelve of them. A large amount of bogus coin was discovered. The gang has long infested this vicinity.

Non-Arrival of the America.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 27—2 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the R. M. steamship *America*, now fully due at this port with three days later news from Europe. Weather calm and clear.

Dispatches for Europe.

PORTLAND, Friday, Feb. 26.

The steamship *Indian* will leave this port for Liverpool at 2 P. M. to-morrow. Dispatches to be forwarded by her should be left at No. 21 Wall-street, New York, before noon of Saturday.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Feb. 26.

The Royal Mail steamship *Niagara*, from Boston, arrived at 5 o'clock this morning, and left at 7 o'clock for Liverpool. There was a thick snow-storm last night.

The Florida War.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 26.

Information has reached here that the Governor of Florida is calling out more volunteers for the Billy Bowlegs war.

Weather Reports.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

Places.	Time Feb. 26.	Wind.	Ther.	Remarks.
Portland, Me.	A. M.	W.	25°az	Pleasant morning.
Eastport, Me.	A. M.	W.	20°az	Clear.
Halifax, N. S.	A. M.	N. W.	30°az	Overcast.
Sackville, N.S.	A. M.	W.	20°az	Clear.
Charlottetown	A. M.	N. W.	22°az	Cold.
St. John, N.B.	A. M.	N. W.	20°az	Cold and clear.
Calais, Me.	A. M.	N. W.	19°az	Cold and clear.
New-York	M.	N. W.	35°az	Clear—bar. 30.085.
Philadelphia	A. M.	N. N. E.	38°az	Clear—bar. 29.83.
Baltimore, Md.	A. M.	N. W.	40°az	Calm—beautiful.
Hartford, Conn	A. M.	W.	36°az	Cloudy.
Montpelier, Vt	A. M.	N. W.	—	Cloudy.
St. Johnsbury	A. M.	W.	23°az	Cloudy.
W'te Riv. Junc.	A. M.	N. W.	24°az	Cloudy.
Malone	A. M.	N. W.	26°az	Hazy.
Ogdensburg	A. M.	W.	18°az	Clear.
Rouse's Point	A. M.	W.	28°az	Hazy.
Burlington, Vt.	A. M.	W.	20°az	Cloudy.
Montreal, C. E.	A. M.	N. W.	21°az	Mild.
Brattleboro', Vt	A. M.	N. W.	28°az	Clear.
Cleveland, O.	A. M.	—	15°az	Clear—bar. 28.01.
Janesville, Wis.	A. M.	S.	27°az	Clear.
Springfield, Ill.	A. M.	S.	37°az	Clear.
Pr'e du Chien	A. M.	S.	28°az	Hazy.
Rock Island, Ill.	A. M.	S.	28°az	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	A. M.	S.	38°az	Clear.
Burlington, Ia.	A. M.	N. E.	38°az	Clear.
Dubuque, Iowa	A. M.	S.	38°az	Cloudy.
Fulton, Ill.	A. M.	—	30°az	Cloudy.
Portage City	A. M.	—	20°az	Clear.
Milwaukee, W.	A. M.	—	30°az	Cloudy.
Fon du Lac	A. M.	S.	26°az	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	A. M.	—	25°az	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	A. M.	—	36°az	Clear.
Detroit, Mich.	A. M.	—	15°az	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	A. M.	N. W.	24°az	Clear.
Pittsburg, Pa.	A. M.	S.	25°az	Clear.
Evansville	A. M.	—	34°az	Clear.
Vincennes, Ind.	A. M.	—	33°az	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	A. M.	—	29°az	Hazy.
Columbus, O.	A. M.	—	36°az	Clear.
Toledo, Ohio	A. M.	—	26°az	Clear.
Rochester, N. Y.	P. M.	S. W.	24°az	Clear.
Auburn, N. Y.	P. M.	S. W.	28°az	Clear.
Buffalo, N. Y.	P. M.	W.	30°az	Mild.
Hornellsville	P. M.	—	30°az	Clear.
Dunkirk, N. Y.	P. M.	—	25°az	Clear.
Elmira, N. Y.	P. M.	S.	25°az	Beautiful.
Great Bend	P. M.	S. W.	32°az	Pleasant.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. M.	S. W.	27°az	Delightful.
Rondout, N. Y.	P. M.	S. W.	25°az	Pleasant.
Portland, Me.	P. M.	W.	30°az	Clear.
Calais, Me.	P. M.	N. W.	16°az	Clear.
Sackville, N.S.	P. M.	W.	19°az	Clear.
Charlottetown	P. M.	W.	19°az	Clear.
St. John, N.B.	P. M.	W.	25°az	Clear.
Springfield	P. M.	W.	38°az	Clear.
Philadelphia	P. M.	N. W.	36°az	Clear and pleasant.
New-York	8 P. M.	N. W.	34°az	Clear and pleasant.

☞ A lecture on the "Formation of Rocks" was delivered by Mr. A. OSBORN, at Stuyvesant Institute, last evening. The lecture was illustrated with numerous geological specimens. The attendance was not large.

FROM ALBANY.

Legislation for the City of New-York—Mayor Tiemann's Message—Remonstrance against Tolling Railroads—Unclaimed Dividends—Abolishing State Offices—Registry Law—Another City Railroad, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.

Mayor TIEMANN'S Message, calling upon the Common Council to supervise Albany legislation, affecting the City, occasions some remark here, and is producing an effect not anticipated from it.

New York complains of injustice done her by the country. Admitting this complaint to be well-founded who is properly chargeable with it? New-York has in the Assembly seventeen representatives—in the Senate four. This is nearly one-seventh of the House, and a full eighth of the Senate. The Assemblymen are so chosen as to represent all the localities of the City, and the Senators are or should be the immediate representatives of the united whole. All these gentlemen came to Albany to be the associates and peers of gentlemen representing the remaining portion of the State. They should possess the respect and confidence of those occupying similar positions, and should be known and recognized as the reflection of the necessities and desires of their respective constituencies. Without this recognition of their position, they are powerless beyond the control of their own votes. They can neither stay legislation affecting injuriously their home interests, nor advance such measures as will enure to their benefit. How are they to obtain this respect and consideration, when your Mayor formally invokes the survillance of the Common Council over their proceedings, proclaiming with all the force which attaches to his position, that the immediate representatives of the City have neither the diligence nor the honesty, to detect and defeat the passage of measures injurious to their own interests? Thus branded at home, would it be a matter for surprise if the City delegation failed to be regarded as worthy of the confidence of their associates? Should the country be blamed if it endeavors to do for the City what the City itself, through its constituted authorities, proclaims its own representatives to have neither the capacity nor the honesty to do for it?

Until we have more common sense at home—until we have less injudicious meddling with the State Legislation by the local Legislature and Executive of the City, we shall look in vain for consideration at Albany, and consequent exemption from country interference in our municipal affairs. Innate corruption at home—internal dissensions among those claiming to be the reflection of the City sentiment—official knavery and official ignorance have, in times past, had their legitimate influence upon legislation. They have provoked and justified State interference in municipal affairs, of which we might justly complain, and from the burdens of which we might reasonably demand to be relieved, did we not daily and hourly make public proclamation of the danger which threatens the State whenever we are left to ourselves.

I had hoped that with the intelligence, integrity and character which this year distinguishes the City delegation—that with the circumstances surrounding the choice of the Mayor—we might hope for the City the consideration which her commerce and her wealth entitle us to expect. And so in all probability we should, but for this unjust aspersion cast upon the City delegation by the home Government, and the disposition manifested by that City Government to assume a supervision and control to which it has no shadow of right.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST TOLLING RAILROADS.

A number of prominent citizens and firms, doing business at Seneca Falls, remonstrate against the imposition of tolls upon freights carried on railroads.

This remonstrance is evidently prompted by the Central Railroad clique. It comes on the heel of Mr. CORNING'S return from Washington. It is from a locality and from a pen that has in times past on the floor of the Assembly aided and abetted the iniquitous legislation to which the Central Railroad has stood god-father, and for the passage of which the Central Railroad has furnished the means to corrupt and control. It appears in the Senate simultaneously with the appearance in the Senate lobby of Mr. RANDALL, who has for years stood as the acknowledged lobby representative of the Central Railroad, and who has been the principal sewer through which has run the incessant tide of corruption which has so often disgraced the Legislature of the State, and which has at last made its name a reproach and a by-word in the mouths of all honest and just men.

And, notwithstanding the polluted and polluting channels through which this remonstrance has passed, and by whose prompting it reaches the Senate, and though it is full of erroneous statements and false reasonings, it embodies great truths which it were well to consider before we venture to reëstablish a principle so entirely at war with the true interests of the people, and so hostile to the established laws governing the transit of commercial products, as would be the imposition of tolls upon the traffic of railroads.

ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD PROPERTY.

The Flushing Railroad Company reported the following as the assessed value of its property:

Towns.	1856.	1857.
Flushing	$144 44	$153 62
Newtown	96 05	111 55
Total	$240 49	$265 17
Increase under the last law		$24 68

UNCLAIMED DIVIDENDS AND DEPOSITS.

Senator BRANDRETH introduced his bill to transfer the unclaimed Dividends and Deposits from the Bank vaults to the Common School Fund. It takes all such funds that have remained twenty years unclaimed. The Corporations may either pay in the principal or five per cent, for annual interest on the principal. Any Corporation neglecting to report or pay over, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subjected to a fine of $1,000. The fine to be added to the School Fund.

ABOLISHING STATE OFFICERS.

Senator PRATT gives notice of a bill "to abolish certain officers of the State Government." Won't Mr. PRATT make his bill a trifle more general than his notice indicates? Let us have a clean sweep—a new deal. Let us wipe out of existence this sham fabric of a State Government and commence *de novo*. "Who's afraid?" I don't know of the first man who has the most infinitesimal spark of respect or regard for the nondescript which we call a Constitution—while I do know a few thousands who would be exceedingly rejoiced to have the vitals taken out of it. "Pitch in," Senator PRATT, and let us go the entire swine.

REGISTRY BILLS

Were introduced in both Senate and Assembly. In the Senate, by Mr. JOHNSON, American, from the Albany District,—in the Assembly, by Mr. ADAMS, also an American, and also from Albany County. Both in the Senate and in the Assembly, strenuous motions were made by the Democrats to refer the bills to the standing Committees—in the Senate, to the Committee on Cites and Villages—in the House, to the Judiciary. In both places the bills were finally ordered to Select Committees.

ANOTHER CITY RAILROAD.

Among the bills introduced in the House this morning was one by Mr. WINNE, authorizing the construction of a railroad to be operated by horse power, through certain streets parallel and adjacent to Broadway, in the City. It commences at the southern extremity of the Central Park, and runs through Seventh-avenue, Broadway, University-place, Greene and Church streets, to Barclay-street. It is claimed by those projecting this enterprise, that if granted and constructed, the road would relieve Broadway and preserve that magnificent thoroughfare from the possibility of desecration by the construction of a road directly through it, and that to secure exemption from the greater it is well to be reconciled to the lesser evil. If this end can be attained by the means proposed, it will doubtless call to its support all those who admit the necessity for some action, but who oppose as imprudent and injurious the construction of a road directly through Broadway. Evidently in this light the project has some merits, and as such should undoubtedly have a fair and impartial examination. The construction of any railroad necessarily entails individual inconvenience, which can only be justified by an offset of the public benefit which as necessarily follows.

EXPENDITURES FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES.

The Governor has appointed Hon. MARK SPENCER to disburse moneys for charitable purposes. There are few men upon whom such an appointment could be more fittingly bestowed. No man can be more true to such a trust than Mr. SPENCER, and none will more kindly and judiciously bestow the charity of which the State may make him the almoner. I F C.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 26.

REPORTS.

By Mr. NOXON, favorably, to allow the peremptory challenge of jurymen by the people.

By Mr. SMITH, favorably, to amend the charter of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. SCHELL, to amend the law of 1845 relative to certain lands under water re-leased to DANIEL WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH, relative to the fisheries in Castleton and Southfield, Richmond County.

By Mr. SLOAN, to amend the law to supply Brooklyn with water.

By Mr. BRANDRETH, that principal and interest of unclaimed dividends of moneyed corporations be paid into the Common School Fund.

By Mr. JOHNSON, to provide for the purity of the elective franchise.

WATER IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. SLOAN'S bill, amendatory of the Brooklyn Water law, provides for an annual tax of $50,000, to be applied as a sinking fund for the redemption of bonds issued to insure the introduction of water into that city.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 26.

A large number of petitions were presented. One was for the repeal of the Railroad Assessment law, and another relative to steamboat piers, etc.

REPORTS.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr., reported favorably on the bill to amend the charter of the New-York Firemen's Association.

By Mr. JEREMIAH, a bill for the removal of obstructions in Cayuga Lake and Seneca River.

Mr. WEIR reported in favor of the repeal of the New-York Stage Route act.

By Mr. WAGER, favorably, to fix a time for the reimbursement of the Long Island Railroad stock. Also, for a repeal of the Contracting Board acts.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. BAKER, to declare and extend the powers of trustees, assignees, etc., and to protect creditors against frauds.

By Mr. WEIR, to define the use of piers and bulkheads in New-York.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to incorporate the Income Insurance Company.

By Mr. MOORE, to compel the Manhattan and New-York Gas Companies to pay interest on deposits.

By Mr. TAPPAN, to license Stock Brokers.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. DURYEA, creating a Board of Home Relief for the City of New-York, consisting of seven members, with authority to supervise and to regulate tenant houses; to provide for the relief of vagrant children; the Board to open a public office in New-York; all expenses to be paid out of the City Treasury on certificates from the Board; the Supervisors to fix the salaries of the officers, and raise a tax for the expenses.

By Mr. WINNE, to enable religious societies of every denomination to incorporate on equal terms; repeals the act of 1855 relating to church property.

By Mr. WAGER, to prohibit Stationary orders being granted to any but members of the Assembly.

By Mr. ENOS, to allow the Institution for the Board to sell real estate, and invest the proceeds for the purposes of the Institution as the Managers may deem proper.

By Mr. DELANEY, to authorize the raising of a tax sufficient to pay the Municipal Police of New-York up to the time of the decision of the Court of Appeals.

By Mr. HENDRICKSON, to provide that the attorney for the people shall commence the argument in criminal trials, and the defendants close.

By Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to extend the charter of the St. David's Society for twenty years.

By Mr. MCNETT, to reduce the expenses of foreclosure of mortgages.

By Mr. HOLMES, to repeal the act exempting the lands of the Sackett's Harbor and Saratoga Railroad from taxation.

By Mr. LEWIS, to abolish the office of Canal Appraiser, and allow parties having claims against the State to sue in the Courts.

By Mr. HANFORD, to amend the Brooklyn Fire act.

By Mr. BLEECKER, to amend the act providing against unsafe buildings, by requiring the roofs to be made of zinc, &c.

To inclose portions of Crown and Canal streets, Brooklyn.

By Mr. DURYEA, to lay out a portion of Brooklyn Heights for a public ground.

By Mr. CHANLER, to incorporate the Nevisink Steamboat Company.

By Mr. CRANE, to incorporate the Hebrew Young Men's Association, New-York.

By Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, to incorporate the Continental Railroad Company.

By Mr. AUSTIN, to legalize the sale of Stocks on time, and prevent the plea of no consideration.

An immense flood of local bills were also introduced.

THE MARINE AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. LYNCH'S bill relative to these Courts takes jurisdiction in actions against the Mayor and Council from the District Courts, and from Marine Courts, in all actions where the amount claimed is over $200; makes provisions for notices of appeals; provides for personal service of process on Mayor, Aldermen, &c., before action shall be deemed to be commenced.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr's., bill to authorize the Mayor, &c., to lease Reservoir-square, authorizes them to lease the Square on such terms as they deem fair, or to purchase the Crystal Palace for $150,000.

SHAVING BANK NOTES.

Mr. CRANE'S bill to prevent banks from taking the notes of other banks at a discount, makes it unlawful for any banks to buy or take on deposit the circulating notes of any other bank, or of foreign banks, at any amount less than what purports to be due thereon, under certain penalties.

INVENTORS' AID ASSOCIATION.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr.'s bill to incorporate the Inventors' Aid Association, incorporates JAMES T. DEANE, GEORGE COLT and others, an Association for the purpose of extending aid to inventors, miners, &c., and for exploring for copper, lead, coal, iron and other ores, and minerals, with a capital of $1,000,000 in $10 shares.

A RAILROAD CLEARING HOUSE.

The bill of Mr. T. JONES, Jr., to establish a Railroad Clearing-House in New-York, provides for the appointment of a Superintendent and Chief Clerk for two years by the Governor and Senate, both to give bonds and be liable to removal for misconduct. The salary of the Superintendent to be $5,000, and the Chief Clerk $3,000. The expenses to be paid by assessment on railroad companies. Quarterly and annual reports to be made to Governor of State. Whole history of financial condition of every railroad in State to be filed at the Clearing-House, and sworn to by the President and Cashier of each road. Also, copies of transfer books, and the Superintendent to have liberty to examine all transfer books at his pleasure; no stock certificate to be negotiable until surrendered to the Superintendent, who shall register and cancel it, and issue a new certificate; provides that no proxy shall be used, except for the one election for which it is given; no railroad officer or employe to be directly or indirectly interested in any railroad contract, under penalty of misdemeanor; imposes a tax of $5,000 quarterly on all companies known to violate or allow the violation of the law; provides that all roads of other States keeping transfer books here, evading the law, shall be subject to similar tax; imposes a one-quarter mill tax on every $100 stocks and bonds of railroads out of the State that keep no transfer agent here, sold at the Brokers' Board.

RAILROAD FREIGHT.

Mr. PARSONS' bill regulating railroad freight requires all roads to publish full tariff of charges on freight carried by them, fixing a uniform rate that shall not be altered, from April 1 to Nov. 30, and from Dec. 1 to March 30—the latter not to exceed 20 per cent. of the Summer rate; the tariffs to be published in the State paper, and way tariff not to exceed the rate for whole distance, except when carried 50 miles or less, when 15 per cent. extra may be charged; forbids the chartering of any freight-car to any person at a price above the regular rates, or any rebate or discount therefrom—the penalty for violation to be forfeiture of charter.

NEW-YORK WHARVES AND SLIPS.

Mr. T. JONES, Jr.'s, bill to regulate the use of wharves and slips leased to steamboats, provides that when so leased they shall be kept for the exclusive occupancy of such steamboats. Makes it the duty of Harbor-Masters to regulate and station ships and vessels in New-York Harbor, so as to prevent any other ships, &c., approaching or lying at warves so leased. Compels obedience to Harbor-Master's orders, under penalty of $50. Owners of slips and wharves between piers Nos. 2 and 12 East River, not to have power to let or lease those slips for purposes designated in the act.

RATES OF WHARFAGE.

Mr. HANFORD'S bill, regulating wharfage in New-York and Brooklyn, fixes the rates for vessels of 300 tons or under 1 cent per ton per day, and for every additional ton ½ cent per ton. Double wharfage to be collected in case of leaving without paying, and to be a lien on the vessel. Authorizes a charge of 50 cents a day for every horse employed in loading or unloading by means of fixed tackle. Legal rates chargeable in lighters not to be altered.

LICENSING STOCK BROKERS.

Mr. TAPPAN'S bill to license Stock Brokers gives the Mayors power to license, upon a penal bond of [illegible] being given with two sureties, conditioned for a faithful account of all sales of stocks, bonds, &c., and contracts for sale, and for payment to the Treasury of a tax of one mill on the dollar on each dollar of the par or nominal value of such stocks, &c. The returns to be under oath, on the 1st of January, April, July and October, each year. In case of default for ten days the license to be revoked. Sales made by licensed Brokers only to be legal and valid, and sales without a license to be a misdemeanor, all auction sales of stock to be made by licensed auctioneer, and subject to same tax. The license to be renewed annually, and lists of licensed persons to be furnished by the Mayor to the State Treasurer. License only to be available in the boundaries of the city where granted. All sales and contracts made at the Board of Brokers to be subject to the provisions of the act. Provisions are made for restraining stock transactions within legitimate bounds, and to prevent stock gambling.

News from the Cape of Good Hope.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND—ARRIVAL OF KAFFIR CHIEFS IN IRONS AT TABLE BAY—CURIOUS DESCRIPTION OF THE CAPTIVE CHIEFS.

By the arrival at Boston of the bark *Young Turk* from Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, papers are received to the 29th of December.

The people of the Cape are gratified, after various failures of English Steam Companies, at the splendid voyage of the steamer *Norman*, of the New Union Company, which had made the passage from London in three and a half days less than contract time.

The Government, it appears, is puzzled to know what disposition can be made of the Kaffirs, who, though conquered in the field, are yet active throughout the country as guerillas and plunderers. In the latter part of December the steamer *Celt* arrived at Table Bay, with one hundred and forty Kaffir prisoners, among whom were the three notorious chiefs, MACOMO, VADANNA and QUESHA, who were all in chains. The *Cape Argus* gives the following interesting description of these worthies:

"Many persons went on board the steamer to see their native majesties during the morning of Thursday, and on the wharves a great number assembled to witness the landing of the notorieties.

The visitors for the most part confined their observations to the chiefs. MACOMO presented a very picturesque appearance; he was dressed in a duffel jacket, fustian trowsers, and worn an old battered white hat upon his head; he leaned over the quarter, alternately eating apricots and smoking a dirty black pipe. He is an old man, apparently between sixty and seventy; his woolen locks are besprinkled with gray. There is nothing peculiarly striking in his features, which are as much like those of an ordinary-looking South African 'nigger' as can be met with amongst the coolie gangs of Cape town. He looked listlessly over the side of the steamer, as if indifferent to what was going on around him, but he freely answered through the interpreter any questions that were put to him.

MACOMO in his better days has hob-nobbed with Her Majesty's representatives, and no doubt he has an idea that Sir GEORGE will treat him like 'a man and a brother.' Doubtless, the old boy, remembering the vacillating policy of Great Britain towards his people, is inspired with a strong hope that all will yet be right again, and although now a prisoner and in irons, he may soon be again courted and flattered by 'the powers that be.'

It is understood that he is to be transported for life, but how that understanding has been arrived at we do not yet know. We are not informed either of the nature of the charge beyond that which mere hearsay gives. We are told that, in two or three weak moments, he has asked whether it is likely that they will make him work. He appears to dread the idea, and says he is too old.

His appearance on arrival did not betoken much mercy on the part of his captors; the chains on him were heavy enough for a ship's cable, but he did not seem to care much about them. He is accompanied by one of his wives—the youngest. She sat on the after hatchway, and talked freely to VADANNA beside her. She has rather a pleasing face, nice teeth, sharp well-set eyes, and not a very large mouth—apparently about 35 years of age. She must have been pretty in the plump days of her youthfulness (or the youthful days of her happiness, we are not sure of the most proper form of expression.) MACOMO is said to pay her great attention. Whenever he got a glass of grog on board, she always had a full half of it. To say that MACOMO is fonder of his wife than of his grog, is saying pretty much. Near her sat her youngest son, a very fine youth of a most pleasing aspect. Master MACOMO does not appear to have shared any of the privations that his people have undergone. He is in most excellent condition, and laughed and chatted in the coolest manner possible, never shrinking for a moment from the gaze of those who surrounded him. He had nothing but a blanket to cover him.

VADANNA sat on his haunches upon the hatchway, and scrutinized the visitors with a most malignant scowl. He is a most repulsive-looking villain—a great, gaunt animal, with a cast of countenance unlike anything we have ever seen. His face is deeply indented with hard, coarse lines that traverse every feature. His irons were very heavy; they had been put on to him without much care, and in two or three places were marks of skin having been rubbed off and healed again. He pointed out these immediately we came up to him, and curled his lips scornfully, as if to let us know that he will take it out of us if he ever gets a chance. He appears to take the whole affair to heart much more than any of the rest of his associates.

He sulkily tore open apricot after apricot, and ate them much in the same way that he would relish the "chawing up" of a settler. On being asked how he felt, he supposed he was being questioned for some purpose, and answered that he had nothing to say now—his time would come. He was unprovided with any clothes; his blanket was thrown carelessly over his shoulders; he frequently lifted his chains to a more convenient position. The chains of all of them were taken off previous to their being landed.

QUESHA is the liveliest of the party, and is thought the least of. There is very little intelligence in his features; he is not so old looking as VADANNA, whom we should judge to be sixty. Of the prisoners who lay about the decks forward, there was little noticeable, beyond that all the men looked haggard, and as if they were not nearly recovered from the effects of starvation. They all, however, appeared thoroughly contented. The females, among whom were one or two that may be said to be pretty, were ranged along the shore-side of the ship, all at breakfast. There were several children gamboling about the deck.

Nearly all the females appeared to be married; most of them had children by their sides. Their mode of breakfasting was not very elegant, nor did their general appearance impress upon us the truth of the proverb, which sets forth that "beauty unadorned is adorned the most." They care little for anything except animal food, and this they take between their fingers and gnaw most voraciously. Their eyes sparkled with delight as they swallowed the fat and delicious morsels of "junk" and fresh beef that was ungrudgingly supplied to them. When they had finished eating, two or three of them threw off their blankets, and greased their neck and shoulders with the grease which had accumulated on their hands whilst eating, and evidently considered that they "shone" when they had completed their operation.

They were all landed in the course of the day. MACOMO and his wife, together with VADANNA and QUESHA, are lodged in the Cape Town prison. His son and his councillors are in the Amsterdam battery.

The Official Battle-Axe in Motion—The Bones of the Democratic Martyrs.

From Yesterday's Washington Union.

TREASON TO DEMOCRACY CONFIRMS ITS POWER.

That vaulting ambition which "o'erleaps itself and falls on 'tother side" never yet in so short a space of time worked such havoc with hopes, prospects and pretensions of Presidential aspirants, as it has done since the last autumnal frosts stripped the leaves from the forest. *The grave-digger is abroad in the land.* The rivals for the stakes of 1860, who have, rider and steed, come down with a crash in headlong career over the Kansas imbroglio, form a *platoon of dead men* who, after life's fitful fever, seem to sleep well.

The march of the great Democratic Party, from the beginning of the century to the present crisis, is strewn at every step with *the bones of impatient spirits*, who have sought premature fame and undue promotion, by short cuts and selfish ends. But in spite of the many conspicuous and melancholy examples of the ruin that attends on vanity, ambition and treachery, every season produces its new quota of victims, until, if the bones of all were gathered together, an Egyptian pyramid would scarcely suffice for their interment.

The political catacombs are filled with curious specimens of departed politicians, whose impatient ambition has consigned them to premature oblivion—here *a bold, adventurous legislator and partisan giant; there an orator of flashing, slashing headlong eloquence, who saw no difficulties, obstacles, or dangers in the steep ascent to promotion, and was dashed to pieces in the foolhardy adventure.*

GLIDDON and NOTT could have added to their cheerful array of specimen skulls and mummies from the prolific Golgotha of prematurely defunct politicians; and could have traced, with philosophical precision, the unchanging and unvarying types which mark the species through continuously succeeding examples in a long line marching down from the earliest political eras.

But, as the world still remains which holds the crowded catacombs and embowels the teeming limbo of political suicides, and is apt to exist on for additional ages, so the Democratic Party has survived the treason of the numerous champions in whom it prided itself and who betrayed it, and is apt to live many glorious years to come, triumphing in spite of treachery, and surviving, though mourning, the folly of many a wayward Absalom.

Right, truth and honesty confer a vitality upon organizations and institutions which perpetuates itself through "eternal years." They give consistency, permanence, and an enduring power to a political party, enabling it to survive successive generations of ephemeral opponents—the treachery of its own novitiates only operating to perfect and perpetuate its visor, as athletic exercises harden the muscles, and as the passing off of bad humors from the human frame confirms its health and knits together the sinews of its strength.

NEW BOOKS.

Among the new writers of fiction who have recently appeared in Great Britain, we should place **George Eliot** the author of *Scenes of Clerical Life*, at the head. The three stories filling the volume of this title, which has been republished by **Harper & Brothers**, originally appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*. They are the *Sad Fortunes of Rev. Amos Barton, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story*, and *Janet's Repentance*. The last is the longest and ablest of the three, and we should be at a loss to name any English novelist of the present day who has excelled the author in his pictures of domestic life, or who has shown a higher order of talent in the delineation of individual character, than the author of these admirable tales. They make us acquainted with an entirely new phase of English life—that of the middle-class religious family—and they are wholly free from the flippancies, affectations and maud'in sentiments which are peculiar to the majority of the so-called religious novels.

From T. B. **Peterson & Brother**, of Philadelphia, we have a new volume of tales by Mrs. **Southworth**, entitled, *The Three Beauties*.

Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, have added to their Household Edition of the *Waverley Novels* two more volumes, including *The Pirate*.

THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

"Among modern books," says **John Ruskin** in his *Elements of Drawing*, "avoid, generally magazine and review literature." But the man who follows this advice in these days will discover when it is too late to make amends for his error, that he has avoided the very best means of forming an acquaintance with the best minds of his time, and that he is ignorant, also, of the best literary efforts of his day. There is a good deal of light flippant, and worthless matter published in the magazines and reviews, but there is also a vast amount of solid information, of just criticism, of elevated writing, and pure poetry to be found in them, and what makes them especially worthy of being read is, that they contain the very spirit and essence of the age in a purer form than it can be found in the daily journal, and in a more attractive and agreeable shape than it can be found in formal books. To have avoided the magazines and reviews of the past fifty years would have been to avoid a knowledge of some of the best productions of the scholars of the Ninteenth Century. But Mr. **Ruskin** does not condemn these literary journals wholly; he qualifies his advice by the word "generally," and every reader will take that to mean the avoidance of such periodicals as he has "no mind to."

Magazines with us form a very considerable amount of the popular reading of our countrymen, and the enormous circulation to which some of them have reached proves how little the advice of Mr. **Ruskin** has been regarded on this side of the Atlantic. These monthly publications, which, like **Harper's**, have so wide a circulation in all parts of the Union, ought to be edited with the greatest care, and the utmost caution should be taken to exclude from them everything of an injurious tendency. The error of a book may be corrected in a second edition; but the mistake in a magazine can never be corrected. It is circulated to a half million of readers and does its mischief without any opportunity of correcting it. No writer of ancient times, and but few of the present day, has ever enjoyed the opportunity of submitting his productions to the test of such an ordeal as the writers in the popular Magazines of our own day enjoy. When a work is submitted to two hundred thousand readers simultaneously, of all classes, and over such a wide region as is embraced by the American Union, it is equal to an appeal to posterity. The judgment of such an audience may be regarded as final. There can be no higher appeal. Posterity can do nothing for an author who fails with an immediate public like this.

Mr. **Thackeray** may consider himself exceedingly fortunate that he has the opportunity of submitting his trans-Atlantic novel to those who are best entitled to pass judgment upon its merits, and whose criticism must be regarded as infallible. We may decide that **Tupper** is not justly entitled to his popularity, and prove that his philosophy is bogus; but we cannot pronounce contrary to the popular taste in the case of a work which appeals to the popular taste. If it is not to the popular liking, it is wholly a failure, and there can be no hope for it. The "Virginians" of Mr. **Thackeray** has been presented monthly to more than two hundred thousand American readers, in *Harper's Magazine*, since the story was commenced, and it has failed to make a favorable impression upon the public mind. His introduction of **Washington** in his youthful years is not agreeable to the American mind. Mr. **Thackeray's** treatment of our national idol is altogether distasteful, and, judging from the various comments of the Press, it has created a strong feeling of disgust. American readers are startled at having the grand and stately "Father of his Country," whose familiar image is that of the leader of the Revolutionary army or the President of the nation, called Mister **Washington**. The probability is that **Washington** was never called Mister, and he certainly would not have been called so by the people among whom Mr. **Thackeray** introduces him, for he was then a major or a colonel, and he would have been addressed by his military title in those days of strict etiquette, when a military title, too, carried infinitely more weight than it does now. The "Easy Chair," in *Harper's* makes a very ingenious defence of **Thackeray's** *Washington*, and justifies his introduction of him in the "Virginians." But it is not a subject for criticism, but of instinct. If the people like it, then it is proper and a success; if they do not, it is improper and a failure; and there is nothing more to be said about it. We have seen a good many good criticisms on *Harper's Monthly*, for example, proving in the most satisfactory manner that it was a failure, and that it ought not to be popular. But it is popular and, therefore, a success, and criticism is at fault. In literature intended for popular reading, there is but one critic to be trusted, and that is popular taste. Its decisions cannot be reversed.

Yet popular taste must have a proper channel to express itself before its judgment can be relied upon. A work may be published and yet not be read, and unless it be read it will be exceedingly improper to say that it is not up to the popular taste because it has not suddenly become popular. We can give a most remarkable instance in illustration of this. There has never been a greater hit in magazine literature than the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," by Doctor **Holmes**, in the *Atlantic Monthly*. It struck the popular taste "between wind and water," on the appearance of the first number, like the "Noctes" of *Blackwood*, and has continued to grow in popularity ever since. Everybody talks of the Autocrat, and his sayings are quoted in all circles in all parts of the country. Yet this popular series of papers was actually begun under the same name, by the same author, in precisely the same style, and with the same ability more than twenty-five years ago, in the *New-England Magazine*, and fell still-born. It was continued through two numbers of that periodical and was never heard of. The wit was just as brilliant, the humor as fine, and the poetry as good then as now, and the popular appreciation was just as keen: but the magazine in which the "Autocrat" appeared had no circulation the public had no opportunity of seeing the autocrat, and therefore they could not manifest their appreciation of it. In the March number of the *Atlantic*, this popular series of papers is continued with remarkable vigor and characteristic humor, and remembering that it is more than a quarter of a century since the author conceived the idea which he is now so brilliantly executing, his own remarks about poetical emotion have a singularly truthful application to his own case: "Don't ever think the poetry is dead in an old man," he says, "because his forehead is wrinkled, or that his manhood has left him because his hand trembles. If they were ever there, they are there still!" As the "Autocrat" rattles along with his pleasant talk, hitting right and left as he goes, and apparently quite careless as to what he says, he rings into his conversation, in the most natural manner conceivable, rare bits of information, scraps of science, and little chips of history. For example, with what rare and natural grace these stories are told:

> "There was a legend, that, when the Danish pirates made descents upon the English coast, they caught a few Tartars occasionally, in the shape of Saxons, that would not let them go,—on the contrary, insisted on their staying, and, to make sure of it, treated them as Apollo treated Marsyas, or as Bartholinus has treated a fellow-creature in his title-page, and, having divested them of the one essential and perfectly fitting garment, indispensable in the mildest climates, nailed the same on the church door, as we do the banns of marriage, *in terrorem*.
>
> [There was a laugh at this among some of the young folks: but as I looked at our landlady I saw that 'the water stood in her eyes,' as it did in Christiana's when the interpreter asked her about the spider, and that the schoolmistress blushed, as Mercy did in the same conversation, as you remember.]
>
> That sounds like a cock-and-bull-story,—said the young fellow whom they call John. I abstained from making Hamlet's remark to Horatio, and continued.
>
> Not long since, the church-wardens were repairing and beautifying an old Saxon church in a certain English village, and among other things thought the doors should be attended to. One of them, particularly the front door, looked very badly, crusted, as it were, and as if it would look all the better for scraping. There happened to be a microscopist in the village who had heard the old pirate story, and he took it into his head to examine the crust on this door. There was no mistake about it; it was a genuine historical document, of the Ziska drum-head pattern,—a real *cutus humana*, stripped from some old Scandinavian filibuster,—and the legend was true.
>
> My friend, the Professor, settled an important historical and financial question once by the aid of an exceedingly minute fragment of a similar document. Behind the pane of plate-glass which bore his name and title burned a modest lamp, signifying to the passers-by that at all hours of the night the slightest favors (or fevers) were welcome. A youth who had freely partaken of the cup which cheers and likewise inebriates, following a moth-like impulse very natural under the circumstances, dashed his fist at the light and quenched the meek luminary, breaking through the plate-glass, of course, to reach it. Now I don't want to go into the *minutiæ* at table, you know, but a naked hand can no more go through a pane of thick glass without leaving some of its cuticle, to say the least, behind it, than a butterfly can go through a sausage-machine without looking the worse for it. The Professor gathered up the fragments of glass, and with them certain very minute but entirely satisfactory documents which would have identified and hanged any rogue in Christendom who had parted with them. The historical question, *who did it?* and the financial question, *who paid for it?* were both settled before the new lamp was lighted the next evening."

There is a capital anecdote in the March number of the *Atlantic*, on "Saints and their Bodies," in which the ridiculous notion that we Americans, who are the most active people on earth, do not take sufficient exercise, is properly refuted. The author says: "We distrust the achievements of every Saint without a body; and really have some hopes of the Cambridge Divinity School, since hearing that it has organized a boat club." "Our American saintship," he says, "also, is beginning to have a body to it, a 'Body of Divinity,' indeed. Look at our three great popular preachers. The vigor of the paternal blacksmith still swings the sinewy arm of **Beecher**; **Parker** performed the labors, mental and physical, of four able-bodied men, until even his great strength temporarily yielded;—and if ever dyspepsia attack the burly frame of **Chapin**, we fancy that dyspepsia will get the worst of it." The people who imagine that Americans have less physical vigor than their European ancestors, ought, by all means, to read "Saints and their Bodies." The leading article in the *Atlantic*, the "Catacombs of Rome," is too dead in its subject, and too remote for the place of honor it occupies. There is a very good magazinish story, entitled "Eben Jackson," and the average excellence of all the articles, poetry and prose, is fully up to the standard established by the previous numbers. The best poem in the number, perhaps, is the "Mare Rubrum" of the autocrat. But, before we leave the *Atlantic* and its Autocrat, we must quote a line or so of what he says about the bribery of critics with oysters:

> "One man has oysters, and another epithets. It is an exchange of hospitalities; one gives a 'spread' on linen, and the other on paper—that is all. Don't you think you and I should be apt to do just so, if we were in the critical line? I am sure I couldn't resist the softening influences of hospitality. I don't like to dine out, you know—I dine so well at our own table, [our landlady looked radiant,] and the company is so pleasant, [a rustling movement of satisfaction among the boarders;] but if I did partake of a man's salt, with such additions as that article of food requires to make it palatable, I could never abuse him, and if I had to speak of him, I suppose I should hang my set of jingling epithets around him like a string of sleigh-bells. Good feeling helps society to make liars of most of us—not absolute liars, but such careless handlers of truth that its sharp corners get terribly rounded. I love truth as chiefest among the virtues; I trust it runs in my blood; but I would never be a critic, because I know I could not always tell it. I might write a criticism of a book that happened to please me; that is another matter."

What more need be said, or can be said, of the *Knickerbocker*, than that it is as good as any of its predecessors? Gentlemen of the military profession seem to have a fondness for the *Knickerbocker*, and they make it the organ of their literary leisure. It often contains very characteristic naval and military sketches, and the March number has a very clever contribution of this kind, descriptive of naval life, from **Foxall A. Parker**.

Emerson's Magazine and Putnam's Monthly, for March, has a great variety of pleasant reading, and some very good Yankee illustrations. The Yankeeisms of this Magazine are among its leading characteristics, and they serve to distinguish it from other works of its class.

Notes on the Progress of Science.

Photographing Drawings on Wood.—M. **Lallemand** is the author of a process for photographing drawings upon the wood on which it is to be engraved in relief. The wood is first placed with its surface on a solution of alum, and dried; it then receives with a soft brush a coating composed of animal soap, gelatine and alum upon all its faces. When the coating is dry, the surface which is to receive the picture is placed for some minutes in a solution of sal-ammoniac, then dried; afterwards on a bath of nitrate of silver of twenty per cent., and then dried. A cliché upon glass or paper is then applied on the wood by means of a peculiar frame, permitting the process of the reproduction to be matched; when satisfactory, the picture is fixed by means of a saturated bath of hyposulphite of soda—a few minutes being enough—and it is then washed for only five minutes. The first coating preserves the wood from moisture; and eight months of experience have proved that the employment of alum and a hyposulphite, in place of destroying the wood, gives it a great strength, which is peculiarly favorable to the engraving.

Cast-Iron Pillars.—Professor **Hodgkinson**, of London, has shown that a long circular pillar, with its ends flat, is about three times as strong as a pillar of the same length and diameter with its ends rounded in such a manner that the pressure will pass through its axis, the ends being made to turn easily, but not so small as to be crushed by the weight; also, that if a pillar of the same length and diameter as the preceding, have one end rounded and one flat, the strength will be twice as great as that of one with both ends rounded. Consequently, if three pillars be taken, differing only in the form of their ends, the first having both ends rounded, the second with one end rounded and one end flat, and the third with both ends flat, the strength of these different pillars will be found to be nearly as one, two, three.

Improved Railroad Frog.—This device is of the ordinary form, of cast-iron with steel point and steeled iron tread-plates—the peculiarities consisting in the general shape of the parts of the frog, and in the arrangement of the point, by which it can be easily removed and replaced, and fastened very firmly to the plate. The shape is well proportioned, combining all the most approved forms, and carefully adapted to the safe and easy passage of the wheels. The steel point, instead of being riveted to the plate in the ordinary way, is fitted into a dovetailed groove in the plate, its wedged form allowing it to be inserted at the wide part of the groove and pushed up into the angle, a square cast-iron block being dropped in behind it to keep it in its place. The wide tread-plate behind the point being riveted on, keeps the whole firmly in place. This arrangement is new, and is found a most effective method of attaching the point to the casting, making it exceedingly firm and easy to remove for repairs.

Bar Iron.—Mr. W. **Clay**, of Liverpool, has patented some improvements which contemplate the employment of rolling pressure for the conversion of bar iron of various sectional figures, such as plain, straight, square bars, or channel-grooved, &c., into tapering bars—the object being to impart to bars of iron so made different strengths or powers of resistance at different points, and thereby to adapt rolled metals to various uses when greater strength or rigidity is required at one point than another. The method also relates to the adaptation of rolling pressure to the formation of bars, with sudden inequalities of depth or thickness forming projections, protuberances, or indentations, on or in the bars, at different points, according to the particular purpose for which the iron is required. Instead of allowing the top roll to rise gradually in its bearings, as heretofore, the inventor adjusts the rolls to the work they have to perform, and keeps them to that position until the operation is completed—the object being to produce a class of work, the irregularity in the section of which is too great to permit of its being manufactured with facility by the rising-roll process. Thus, for forming a taper on the extremity of bars, suitable for railway "points," the rolls are set to a distance apart that will correspond with the greatest depth which the formed bar is required to measure, say three inches; and, assuming, also, that the extremity of the bar is to be tapered down to one inch in depth, a plate of iron or steel of a taper form is provided, of a thickness corresponding exactly with the diminution of thickness required in the end of the bar under operation. This plate is taken, in its cold state, and placed over the end of the bar of red-hot metal, the two being then pressed between the rolls. The taper plate, acting as a filling-piece, or as an eccentric projection on one of the rolls would act, enables the rolls to put a severer pressure on the bar at the part overlaid by the plate, and thus by simple rolling, in an ordinary rolling-mill, a taper bar is produced.

New Stereoscope.—A new stereoscope has been manufactured by Messrs **Burfield & Romb**, of London, to which they have given the name of the Cosmorama Lens Stereoscope, the advantages characterizing it being thus described: First, the greater facility with which the two images apparently coalesce; second, less fatigue to the observer, the transparent and opaque pictures being viewed in the same place, and the best part, viz., the central portion of the lens, is only used; the pictures are therefore seen much more perfectly than in the ordinary form of instrument with two small semi-lenses inclosed in brass or ivory eye-pieces. Another marked advantage is a perfect adjustment of focus to different sights. The lens—which is an ordinary plano-convex cut in halves, and the two edges turned round so as to form the centre—is mounted in a superior manner to the common form of stereoscope. Reflected light, either from a lamp or window, is directed on the opaque pictures; transmitted light through the transparent.

Testing the Strength of Materials.—An apparatus has been invented by Mr. **Lowthorp**, of New-Jersey, for testing the strength of materials, and has been patented in England, France, Belgium, and this country. The machine is designed for ascertaining the amount of tensile and transverse strain, or torsion or crushing effect which materials are capable of withstanding; and consists in so combining suitable gearing and other mechanism for applying the strains or forces with a piston or plunger, operating against a body of water, or other fluid, within a cylinder or barrel, that, on applying the force or strain to the object to be tested by means of the gearing, such a pressure shall be transmitted to the fluid in the cylinder or barrel, and to any suitable indicating apparatus in connection with the same, as to enable the attendant to readily calculate the amount of strain or force to which the object has been submitted.

Strengthening Electro-Magnets.—M. **Schejzik**, engineer of the imperial telegraphs of Austria has endeavored to remedy the inconveniences arising from the considerable diameter of the copper wire, with which the core of iron has hitherto been wrapped, when powerful electro-magnetic effects were to be obtained. He has perfectly succeeded by wrapping the core with ribbons of copper, presenting their edges to the core. This new apparatus is said to occupy much less space than an apparatus with thick cores, and produces powerful effects, by means of a galvanic current, developed by a battery of few but large elements. Professor **Henry**, of Washington, was the first to use ribbons in place of wires, for wrapping electro-magnets, but his coils were laid flat. Whether the new plan possesses essential superiority to that of Prof. **Henry** is a point as yet undetermined.

Improvement in Mining Lamps.—Mr. **Sherwood**, of Birmingham, England, has brought out a lamp for use in mines, having a glass chimney in the inside of a wire gauze, and a flat wick, with a peculiar burning apparatus, differing materially from that adopted in any of the lamps now employed in mines. The wick takes up, by capillary attraction, a light oil, and passes through a flattened tube, where it is capped with a brass nozzle, having a long slit in the top, and plenty of air-holes in the sides. When the wick is lighted a great current of air impinges on the flame, as it passes through the slit in the nozzle, and thus insures a perfect combustion, such as has not hitherto been effected in any other mining lamp. The light makes little or no smoke, and requires no snuffing for twenty-four hours, and it can be raised up and down by an adjusting screw, in a simple and effective manner.

Veneering by Transfer.—A process of veneering by transfer is mentioned with approval in the French journals. The sheet of veneer or inlaying to be copied is to be exposed for a few minutes to the vapor of hydrochloric acid. This novel plate is then laid upon calico or paper, and impressions struck off with a printing press. Heat is to be applied immediately after the sheet is printed, when a perfect impression of all the marks, figures, and convoluted lines of the veneer is said to be instantaneously produced. The process, it is affirmed, may be repeated for an almost indefinite number of times. The designs thus produced are also said to exhibit a general wood like tint most natural when oak, walnut, maple, and the light-colored woods have been used.

Oreide, a New Brass.—M M. **Mourier & Vallent**, of Paris, are reported to have succeeded in making an alloy which imitates gold sufficiently near to merit the name given to it—Oreide. The properties are pure copper, one hundred parts, by weight; zinc, seventeen parts; magnesia, six parts; sal-ammoniac, 3.6; quick-lime, 1.80; tartar of commerce, nine parts. The copper is first melted, then the magnesia, sal-ammoniac, lime and tartar, in powder, little by little—the crucible being briskly stirred for about half an hour, so as to mix thoroughly, and then the zinc is added in small grains by throwing it on the surface, and stirring until it is entirely fused; the crucible is then covered and fusion maintained for about thirty-five minutes, when it is uncovered, skimmed carefully, and the alloy cast in a mould of damp sand or metal. The oreide melts at a temperature low enough to allow of its application to all kinds of ornamentation—has a fine grain, is malleable, and capable of taking the most brilliant polish; and when, after a time, it becomes tarnished from oxidation, its brilliancy may be restored by a little acidulated water. If the zinc is replaced by tin, the metal will be still more brilliant. This article is now produced, in superior quality, in the State of Connecticut, and manufactured into a great variety of useful and ornamental articles.

Real Estate—Tendencies of Population and Business.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That a large portion of the capital now comparatively idle will sooner or later be invested in real estate, is almost certain. So many have suffered from investments in railroads, they now seek the most substantial securities—something which a panic cannot sweep away. For several years past real estate in this City and its vicinity, except in a few favored localities, has been neglected. For this reason, among others, men having money would not invest in bonds and mortgages at 6 or 7 per cent., nor buy real estate that would produce us higher rates, when they could invest in railroads in which equal confidence was felt, at 18 or 24 per cent. A few localities such as Fifth-avenue, where lots have risen from $10,000 to $15,000 in some instances, such as the lower part of Broadway, and lots on the streets between Liberty and Duane, where land like that sold by Columbia College, has been bought at the rate of a million dollars an acre, are exceptions to the statement that real estate has remained almost stationary for a good many years. It is very likely now to take its turn. The question is, where is the real estate which will most probably "hold its own," or advance in prices? One morning paper says that lots in Fifth-avenue have reached their highest point; so also has property in Broadway, and on the streets leading from it, below Duane, and calls attention to Brooklyn lots, and another paper says that the lots about the Central Park have depreciated one-quarter from the fancy prices they commanded last Summer, and calls attention to property situated in other parts of the City heretofore less favored. It is probable that opinions as to the best localities for investments may be somewhat influenced by the interests which the writers may have in them. The question is nevertheless of importance to many people. Let them look at the present and prospective state of things having a bearing on its decision. For instance: the population is rapidly increasing. In ten or twelve years at least two millions may be found living in New-York and its vicinity. With some knowledge of the increase and the causes operating, it is amazing to look ahead for twenty years. In what part of the City or in what locality will that increase be found? It cannot go south or east into the ocean. The swelling tide must flow in natural channels—must be obedient to certain laws which are as omnipotent as the laws of trade. We, therefore, suppose the next million will be found in the upper part of the City, and upon that narrow neck of Westchester County which runs down to the confluence of the Harlem with the East River, a little distance only above the centre of this island. If the reader will look at the map, he will see a westerly corner of Connecticut reaching out to a point above White Plains, which on a direct line is not far from Tarrytown on the Hudson River. All below that line is already to some extent occupied by citizens doing business daily in New-York. It is in part under the same government as New-York, and is for all practicable purposes a portion of the City. Magnificent palaces and villas are sprinkled all over it, and long rows of houses and cottages are visible on every railroad and avenue running through it, as well as upon the shores of the two great rivers between which it is situated. The filling up must inevitably be a rapid process. The lower part of the City is already full. There is no more room for steamboat-landings, for wharves, or docks or ferries. From Whitehall up both rivers ship-owners are subjected to great inconvenience for want of room. The steamboats will perhaps hold their present possessions down town, but at no distant day they must go up town. The next million must have accommodation as well as the present million. Ten thousand lots have been taken from the middle portion of the island for the Central Park and will of course never be otherwise occupied. The lots bordering on the Park are already purchased for residences in advance of its opening, and are held at prices so high that they will not be bought for speculation or investment by others. Such in fact, is the case with almost all of the lots on the streets extending from each side of the Park to the river. New comers can find but little inducement to take them if they could be had at present prices. The New-Jersey shore, opposite the island is already fully occupied. Jersey City and Hudson City are very populous. Brooklyn, from the south part, some distance below New-York, along the shore of the East River for many miles, and extending far back, the population is already dense. A vast number of lots lying beyond the limits of that city have been purchased for actual occupation, and the prices are too high for cautious speculators; but as the business of the future million marches up the East River, all the lots in Brooklyn will be occupied. It will be well for capitalists to look in that direction, for there may be lots that may be bought at less than their actual value. On the Hudson River, from the middle portion of the Island to the upper end, the shore is generally too bold and rocky for commercial purposes. It is chiefly occupied, and must, from its nature, always be held by the owners of costly residences. Its romantic beauty adds much to its almost fabulous valuation. The good sense of those who have control, we presume, will resist the efforts made in some quarters to destroy its value by blowing up its solid foundations and tearing down its natural elevations for streets at right angles, and otherwise marring its beauty. The lots and villas may change hands, but the prices have already gone beyond the probability of many speculations in that locality for a rise. All these considerations, as well as others that will occur to the reader, induce the belief that the coming million will look for good investments in the upper part of the City, and on the narrow neck of Westchester, which is but an extension of the Island.

Numerous improvements are promoting the increase of the population in that direction. The establishment of the great Central Park, of nearly eight hundred acres, to be made attractive by an expenditure of many millions of money, as far up the island as it is, invites the citizens to go up town to dwell. To be within a short drive of it will continue to be the desire of all who can afford the luxury. A park so attractive as that is designed to be, with all the witchery of its daily turn-outs and exhibitions, will lend a charm to every spot within reaching distance, and will enhance the valuation of the surrounding country.

The several City railroads which have heretofore been confined in their operations down town, are now being extended to and across this neck of Westchester County. In almost every avenue there will be a railroad to annihilate the distance at which the citizens have hitherto looked as if almost insurmountable. The New-Haven, the Harlem, and the Hudson River railroads, in connection with the City railroads, running their frequent day and night trains within the sound of each other through this locality, bring and carry the busy population from the heart to the extremity as if by magic.

The Harbor Commissioners lately appointed by the State, surveyed the Harlem as well as the other waters which constitute the harbor of New-York, and designated its boundaries and made a chart for its docks and wharves, with a view to its being opened for a free passage from one river to another for steamers and sailing vessels, without the necessity of going around the island to carry on the great trade between the East and West, and the Legislature by law has established its bounds. At this session of Congress bills have been introduced making appropriations for clearing out the obstructions, so that soon steamers will be seen passing from the Hudson to the East River, laden with the rich products of both sections of the Union. A wharf or dock on the Harlem, then, will be valuable like a wharf at Whitehall.

The great *Leviathan* has at length been launched, and may be expected across the ocean to this City. She draws so much water she must come to us at a point above Hell-Gate on that narrow neck of land. If she proves successful, there will be a great many leviathans to follow in her wake, all of which must make their landings above Harlem. The great trade of the City, as well as of the East and West, will concentrate where the great ships unload and take in their cargoes. This wheeling the trade of the City "to the right about," will enhance the value of investments made in that vicinity.

The Legislature, at its last session, incorporated a company to construct a suspension bridge across the Harlem River at the High Bridge, which company has been duly organized and the bridge is to be built. This not only is to connect the most romantic parts of Westchester with the most romantic part of this island, by virtually extending one of the avenues along the neck as far as the New-York population may extend, but to provide for the extension of one of the City railroads some twenty miles further, to accommodate the population between the Hudson River and the Harlem railroads. This is to be known as the High Bridge Railroad, and to be made available as a City railroad. These facilities indicate the course which the coming million will take, if they regard the laws of trade, in making their investments for a rise as well as for safety. The history of the wealth of some of the richest of the men in New-York, who owned the lands in the direction in which business and population have extended, is instructive on this question. Our object is not to speak of any particular speculation, but to take a view of the whole field before us.

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Edward Everett in Virginia—His Speeches at the Crawford Inauguration.

Upon receiving the cane of **Washington**, which was presented to him at Richmond, Mr. **Everett** thus returned his acknowledgments:

"Sir: I want words adequately to express the emotions of satisfaction and gratitude with which I receive this most interesting personal relic of the 'Father of his Country'—invaluable in itself, and rendered, if possible, still more precious, by the circumstances under which it comes into my possession. I shall keep it while I live as a sacred trust, and so dispose of it as best to promote the patriotic intentions with which it has been bestowed upon me. I acknowledge myself under the highest obligations to the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, who have honored me with this most expressive token of their approval of my humble coöperation in the great cause to which, with such fervid energy and noble enthusiasm, they are devoting themselves; and I pray you, Sir, to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the very obliging manner in which you have been pleased to express yourself, in performing the office kindly undertaken by you, on this deeply interesting occasion.

I feel, Sir, that, in reference to an honor so distinguished, so peculiar, there would be a degree of arrogance, even in disclaiming any title to it as a reward of merit. Such a thought is almost too absurd to be disavowed. Nothing but the most distinguished service to the country, in some crisis of imminent peril, can furnish an adequate foundation for such a pretension.

But I may claim, without presumption, to have been trained, from my cradle, to the reverence of the great and honored name, of which you now enrich me with this most desirable personal memorial. I was born within sight of Dorchester Heights, where he achieved one of the most brilliant and important successes of the war. I was reared in a community filled with recent personal recollections of him, cherished by those who all but idolized his character. I am old enough to remember the shock, which struck to the very heart of the land, at the tidings that he was gone. My first little declamation at school was the familiar elegy, beginning

> "From Vernon's mount behold the hero rise,
> Resplendent forms attend him to the skies."

I remember, but as yesterday, the emotion of my father, as he placed round my neck, with its black ribbon, the medal which was worn by the school children throughout the country, bearing the likeness of **Washington**, with the inscription "He is in glory—the world is in tears," and the eulogy pronounced by that honored parent, on the ensuing 22d February, at the request of his fellow-citizens of Dorchester, was the first public discourse, of a secular character, to which I ever listened.

Had it then been foretold to me that after a lapse of 58 years, filled with no inconsiderable share of the labors and the cares of life, I should live to see a day like this—that I should have the privilege, in so many of the States and cities of the Union, to pronounce a eulogy on that illustrious name, before crowded and favoring audiences, and to devote the pecuniary proceeds of its delivery to the noble object of placing the home and tomb of **Washington** under the ægis of the public protection; that as the rich reward of this service I should here in the capital of his native Virginia; here in the presence of illustrious chieftains, who have borne the flag of the country with honor, from the frozen North to the tropics; of the Chief Magistrates of Virginia and other sister States; and of statesmen who have filled and are filling the highest places in the public councils; of the ladies who have clothed themselves with the honor of originating the noble enterprise which appeals so powerfully to the patriotic sentiment of the country; and of this vast and sympathizing audience, truly I should have deemed it a vision too bright, too wild, to be realized; or, if realized, an ample recompense for whatever of toil or of grief might intervene. But it is no romantic vision. I have lived to see this proud and happy day; I have been permitted, by Providence, to realize what the most extravagant anticipation could not have foreseen; I have pronounced the eulogy, of which you expect the repetition to-day, 70 times, for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund, and am willing to do it seven hundred and seventy times, if it is the pleasure of my fellow-citizens to hear it, for the same noble object.

For these efforts, and the labor and time required by them, I claim no merit; I have asked, expected no reward—least of all such a reward as I receive this day, Sir, at your hands. It has truly been, as you have been pleased to say, a labor of love. I have felt that I was engaged in a pure and honorable work, tending directly to a noble end, and not unproductive perhaps of incidental good. Compelled by illness, a few years ago, to resign a very honorable post in the public service, and feeling no temptation, since the partial restoration of my health, to return to the thorny and thankless path of public life; weary of its labors and cares, and more than satisfied with the trusts and honors which the partiality of my fellow-citizens has bestowed on me, at home and abroad, I find in these innoffensive pursuits into which I have been drawn, consecrated to patriotism and benevolence, a more congenial occupation for my waning years, happy if I can, in this way, do anything to promote this most meritorious object of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, or soften the asperity of sectional feeling, by holding up to the admiration of all parts of the country, that great exemplar which all alike respect and love; or relieve, by appeals to the sympathies of the benevolent, the wants of our suffering fellow men—too happy if, among the last utterances of a voice, which in the course of nature will soon cease to be heard, the praises of him who stands first in the affections of the country shall be the most prominent theme, as a prayer for the welfare of every portion of that country will be breathed with the last pulsations of my heart.

But I feel, Sir, that I ought not to prolong my remarks. You are impatient to listen to the distinguished and eloquent gentleman, who is associated with me in the honors of this day; and I am sensible that I shall need all the time assigned to me in the day's proceedings, for the delivery of the discourse which you expect from me before we part.

At the banquet, in the evening, the following toast was announced:

"*Massachusetts and Virginia*—The revolutionary ties that unite them still live in the hearts of our people."

Hon. **Edward Everett** rose in response to a call from all parts of the hall, and upon rising was received with long and continued applause. Order being restored, he spoke as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: I esteem it a great privilege and honor to speak on behalf of Massachusetts on this most interesting occasion—of Massachusetts, the eldest of the sister States of Virginia in this great family of republics. She knew and loved your peerless son at an early day. While the lilies of France floated over the bastions of Quebec; while the red cross of St. George waved from Maine to Georgia; while the bloom of youth was on his own cheek, he visited Boston, then the residence of the Commander-in-Chief of the Royal forces.

When the great appeal was made to the stern arbitrament of war, and the all-important question arose in the Continental Congress, who should lead the patriotic arms of America, in the doubtful contest; Massachusetts, represented by one whom your own **Jefferson** pronounced the Colossus of debate in the great argument of Independence—one from whom many of you afterwards differed in political opinion, but whom all honored as a true, warm-hearted patriot—Massachusetts, I say, represented in the Continental Congress by **John Adams**, gave her voice and her influence for the appointment of **Washington**. She had her own armies, her own Generals in the field, in common with those of the other New England States—the veterans of the seven years' war—**Rogers'** Provincial Rangers, **Stark's** comrades—men who had climbed the heights of Abraham and stormed the citadel of Louisburg—the men of the 19th of April and the 17th of June—led by **Ward** and **Warren**, and **Putnam** and **Prescott**—but, at the risk of touching the most sensitive nerve that thrills the human bosom—the point of honor on the part of the soldier and the gentleman—Massachusetts gave her vote and all her influence for the "beloved" Col. **Washington**. If to Virginia belongs the incommunicable glory of having given him to his country, may not Massachusetts, under the circumstances to which I have alluded, reflect with satisfaction that she contributed all her influence to place that noble son at the head of the American armies? She remembers, too, with interest, that the newly elected commander assumed the high trust under the shadow of her ancient University at Cambridge; that, with his headquarters established there, he held the royal army for near a twelve month's beleaguered in Boston—and that he achieved his first great military success from the heights that now command her capital.

Some foreign writers have denied the military talent of **Washington**. Massachusetts knows better. She witnesses the remains of the magnificent lines of circumvallation, twelve miles in circuit, in which, with raw recruits, inadequately supplied for the field, without ordnance, without munitions, he held the royal force closely invested for near a twelve months. She beholds eternal monuments of his military skill in the heights of Dorchester, where, by a magnificent strategic combination, he earned a place (I appeal to the gallant chieftain, General **Scott**) among the greatest masters of war. A late French writer has said, that **Washington** could not have led the French grand army of 1812—that prodigious array moving in thirteen parallel columns, each a host—led by tributary Kings, and heroes of a hundred wars—and got them in safety in Russia. I do not know that one has a right to assert this, or take for granted that he, who did great things with small means, would not have done proportionately greater with ample means. At any rate, whatever superiority may be claimed for **Napoleon**, on the bare assumption, that **Washington** could not have conducted his mighty force into Russia, some deduction must be made from that superiority for the historical fact, that **Napoleon** himself could not conduct the army out of Russia.

At all events, Sir, **Washington** himself, in whose heroic self-possession there entered not the slightest particle of arrogance or presumption, calmly contemplated the possibility that he might be brought into personal conflict with that dreaded **Napoleon**; and in that belief accepted the command of the American army in 1798. When in the expectation of a war with our honored revolutionary ally, then distracted in her domestic counsels, **Washington** was appointed Lieutenant-General—a title and a trust which America, but in a single instance, has given to any one of her gallant sons—he more than once declared that, if the enemy invaded us, he must not be permitted so much as to land on our shores. And in a letter to President **Adams**, written shortly after accepting his commission, he makes the significant remark that "the French (with whom we have now to contend) have adopted the practice, with great and astonishing success, of appointing Generals of juvenile years to command their armies." He had every reason to suppose, at that time, and doubtless did suppose, that in the event of a French invasion, the armies of France would have been commanded by the hero of Arcola and Lodi, the youngest and most successful of these youthful Generals.

Sir, the occasion which has brought us together is, in my judgment, of far greater importance and significance than any mere popular pageant. Virginia has been called, and justly, the mother of States and of statesmen; but this is an honor which she shares with her sister Republics. From Maine to Georgia, every one of the old thirteen, has sent her children to lay the foundation of new Republics in the rising West; every one of the confederated States has its list of wise, the honored, and the brave among its children. But to Virginia alone belongs the honor of giving birth to the one man, whose preëminence all acknowledge without envy, in whose fame all other States are proud as fellow countrymen to claim a share.

I rejoice that in consecrating a monument to this pure and bright name you have found an American artist equal to its conception and execution. Oh, that he could have witnessed this triumphant day! May its success carry consolation to the heart of his bereaved partner! He has left behind him a monument to his own taste and genius, not less than to his illustrious subject. And, Sir, when I contemplate the career of this gifted artist, from its commencement to its close; when I trace him through the earlier productions of his chisel; the busts of living cotemporaries; the lovely idolatries of ancient mythology, Orpheus, Ganymede, Hebe; his maturer creations, the statue of **Beethoven**, the group for the pediment of the southern wing of the extension of the Capitol;—the figures of **Henry** and **Jefferson**, which adorn the ascending platforms of your great monument—when I see him thus rising by steady progress to the summit of his art and his fame, in the more than imperial form and face of **Washington**—his true eye guiding his cunning hand from labor to labor, and from triumph to triumph, like Phidias of old, who "carved the gods and came to Jove," I can almost fancy that the delicate sense was overpowered, at last, by the transcendent glories of that matchless countenance; that the vision of the accomplished artist, beholding far more than the ordinary observer under the same outlines and lineaments—penetrating deeper into the mysteries of expression—rising higher, with rapt gaze, into the brightest heaven of thought, and feeling, and character, as they flow through the portals of sense—a revolution successfully conducted; a Constitution wisely framed; a Government happily administered, raying out in each divine glance, I can almost fancy that the gifted sculptor, like the gifted poet,

> "Saw, and, blasted with excess of light,
> Closed his eyes in endless night."

Sir, I believe in monuments—I believe in them even as works of art. To carve the speaking marble, to mould the breathing bronze, is one of the noblest efforts of genius and taste, but a patriotic monument is a far nobler work. It embodies patriotism, truth and faith; it gives form and expression to the best feelings of our nature, and while the noble work which you have this day inaugurated shall brave the snows of Winter and the heats of Summer, that brazen arm shall point the unerring road to the welfare of the country more surely than any arm of living flesh; and a fiercer thunder than that of the elements shall clothe the neck of the monumental war-horse, and strike terror to the hearts of the enemies of the Constitution and the Union.

[Mr. **Everett's** speech was followed by loud and long-continued applause.]

Geological Discoveries in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

Geological Rooms, Columbia, Mo.,
Thursday, Feb. 18, 1858.

B. F. Shumard, President of the St. Louis Academy of Science:

My Dear Sir: I have had the pleasure of examining a small collection of fossils from Kansas, made by Major F. **Hawn**, of the United States Survey of that Territory; and as they show the development of a geological system not known to exist in the West, it may interest your Academy to know the results.

I can have no doubts that the rocks are Permian, since the proof is very conclusive to my own mind, as it, doubtless, will be to yours. All of the described fossils, with perhaps two exceptions, are identical with Permian species of Russia and England, while all of the new species appear to be more nearly allied to Permian forms than to any other.

Three of the four species of corals are, without doubt, Permian.

1. *Thamnicus dubius* (King) is certainly in our collection.

2. *Fenestella Ratiformis*, (King.) Our specimens agree with the Russian species from the Permian, referred doubtfully to this by **Lonsdale**. (Geol. Russ., vol. 1, p. 630.)

3. *Thamnicus*, (species not determined,) but which seems to be identical with a Permian specimen figured in Geol. Trans., 2d Ser., Vol. 3, pl. 12, fig. 7.

4. *Schizodus Rossicus*, (Verneuil,) Geol. Russ., pl. 19, figs. 7 and 8. We have numerous specimens of this very important Permian fossil. Both varieties and the intervening forms are represented in our collection.

5. *Avicula Antiqua*, (Geol. Russ., Vol. 2, pl. 20, fig. 13.) Major **Hawn's** collection contains many specimens which appear to be identical with this Permian species.

Major **Hawn's** collection also contains specimens which are very nearly, if not quite, identical with *Productus Horrescens, Ver., Murchisonia Subangulata, Ver., Mytilus Pallasi, Solemya Biarmica, Ver., Ostodesma Kutorgana, Ver.*, of the Permian in Russia, and *Cardinia Listeri* of the English Lias. There are also many specimens of *Monotis*, a genus seldom, if ever, found below the Permian.

I can but feel that these facts are sufficient to justify our decision that these rocks are Permian. Indeed, I know of no other formation in the West whose fossils would give so large a proportion of species identical with, and analagous to, those of the same rocks in any one locality in Europe as those do with the Permian of Russian.

It gives me great pleasure to announce, through your Academy, Major **Hawn's** important discovery—the result of his long and earnest labors to develop the geology of Kansas. The friends of Western geology will look forward with great interest to his forthcoming work on the results of his geological investigations in that Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. C. SWALLOW.

Three Persons Burned to Death.—A sad tragedy occurred at Clinton, Mass., to-day. At about 2 o'clock a large barn containing hay, on the Stewart place, was discovered to be on fire, and was entirely destroyed. Soon after this fire had been been put out, an alarm was given that a small dwelling house in that part of Clinton, known as "California," was on fire. When the firemen reached the spot, the building was entirely on fire, some of the inmates having escaped with difficulty, and, sad to relate, three persons perished in the flames. They were an old man of 70, a widow of 30, and her child, all Irish. The bodies of the man and child were badly burned, that of the woman less so.—*Boston Traveller, 25th.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Revulsion in Relation to the Jobbing Interests.

A lecture was delivered last night, at the Stuyvesant Institute, by F. A. CONKLING, Esq., at the request of the Hardware Dealers' Board of Trade, on the "Commercial Revulsion, and its Relation to the Jobbing Interests of the City." As was to be expected, the audience were all male, and principally composed of leading merchants, hardware dealers, &c. After entering at some length into the unparalleled state of prosperity in which the country found itself at the commencement of 1857, Mr. CONKLIN gave a minute and laboriously statistical account of the revulsion, which, without any premonitory symptoms, commenced in the month of August of that year, and had continued up to the present time. He believed that the crash was the legitimate and inevitable result of influences which had long been at work; and which, without a reversal of the laws of economical science, could have led to no other conclusion. That it was not produced either by a panic, the suspension of specie payment by the banks, or by any kindred cause, is conclusively proved by the fact that, although the banks have long since resumed, and although capital is now more abundant, and the rate of interest lower than it has been for years, the prostration of business is nearly as great as ever. The volume of business, as shown by the Exchange at the Clearing-House, is one-half less than it was in the month of August, having fallen to one-third the amount for the week ending the 28th of December last. It is true, added the lecturer, that one reason for this falling off in the business of the banks, is that the race of speculators, especially those insatiable cormorants the railroad corporations, have disappeared from the market, and it is devoutly to be hoped that "the places which knew them, will know them no more forever." Of the railroad mania of the last few years, when its history came to be written, Mr. CONCKLIN said that it would be regarded as among the marvels of finance, akin to LAW'S Mississippi scheme and the South Sea bubble.

The statistics of commercial life, said the lecturer, show that mercantile business is the most precarious of all the useful employments. General DEARBORN, who, for 20 years, was Collector of the port of Boston, and who had ample opportunities for observing the vicissitudes of trade, declared that among every hundred of the merchants and traders of that city, not more than three. ever acquired an independence. This conclusion was not arrived at without great distrust, but an experienced merchant, who was consulted, fully admitted its truth. Is the security of mercantile business likely to be increased by the system which has been described—rather is it not certain that universal bankruptcy will be its result?

A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. CONKLIN for his interesting lecture, and the audience retired.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.—Yesterday was the day set apart for prayer for Colleges. Union meetings were held at Dr. HUTTON'S Church, Wooster-street, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and at Dr. ADAMS' Church, Madison-square, in the evening, at which addresses were made and prayers offered up.

From extracts from letters, respecting the religious state of the various Colleges, read at these meetings, we learn that at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., nothing of special religious interest had occurred during the past year; at Borden College, Brunswick, Me., the attendance at the religious lectures had been larger than heretofore; at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., six conversions are reported, and about one-third of the students profess religion; at Davidson College, Mecklenburg, N. C., nothing noteworthy is reported; at Hampden, Sidney College, Prince Edward's County, Va., four have been admitted to the church; at Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., the larger portion of the professing Christians are in the lower classes; at Heidelburg College, Tiffin, Ohio, nothing of special interest; at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., nothing of special importance; at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Penn., one hundred students attend prayer meeting; at Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio, nothing of special interest; at Richmond College, Richmond, Va., twenty-five have been converted; at Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J., the "general religious interest seems to be deepening;" at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, the aspect of things is encouraging; at the University of Vermont, Burlington, nothing special; at Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., the past year has been one of inactivity among Christians; at Washington College, Washington, Penn., the religious influence is very decided; at Washington College, Lexington, Va., "intemperance, profanity and gambling are almost unknown;" at Yale College, New-Haven, Conn., five have been propounded for admission to the church.

THE WRECK OF THE JOHN MILTON.—A gentleman who left East Hampton, L. I., yesterday morning, states that only eleven bodies have been found—as the TIMES yesterday stated—two of which were those of colored persons. A man who has sailed with Captain HARDING in a whaler from New-Bedford, went from Sag Harbor to see if he could identify either of the bodies as that of his former Commander. He returned on Wednesday evening, and stated that the Captain's body was not among them. The wife of the Captain, who went down on Wednesday if possible to identify her husband, has not yet returned. The fact that the ship's chronometer came ashore in the boat, with a chest containing the log, charts, &c., leads to the belief that all hands left the ship in the boat, and were swamped in the breakers. Not a vestige of the ship remains except the pieces of the wreck, which are scattered for miles along the beach.

BROADWAY.—Though Broadway is as yet a little more than one long canal of sloshy snow and mud there is reasonable prospect that in a few days it will emerge with a dry Russ face as slippery and clean as it was before the only snow-storm of the season. The party who operates for the Association of Broadway merchants, has had the gutters cut and the packed ice thrown into the middle of the street and salted. Every night this week a gang of from 60 to 75 men has been out with pick-axes, spades and crowbars reducing the obstructions to wheeling.

RELIGIOUS CONDITION OF THE COLLEGES.—To-morrow is the day usually observed by the Churches as a day of prayer for the Colleges. The "Annual Statement" shows that in 47 American Colleges there are now 8,549 students, of whom 3,082 are professors of religion. During the last year there were 429 hopeful conversions. There are 987 who intend to become ministers, and 68 who intend to become missionaries. The number reported for 1857, as intending to become ministers, was 1,043.

NURSERY AND CHILD'S HOSPITAL.—From the annual reports of the officers of the Hospital, recently presented, we learn that during the past year 109 women and 189 children have been received there; there were 68 children and 19 women in the Hospital at the time of the last report, so that the number of inmates during the year has been 385, of whom 257 were children and 128 women. 78 of the children were admitted in a diseased condition—some by the constant use of spirituous anodynes, some by brutal personal treatment and starvation; others were the offspring of parents dead or dying with consumption. There have been three contagious diseases—chicken pox, measles and scarlet fever. The whole number of deaths was 53. There is a balance in the Treasury of $2,941 36. $3,909 93 was received from the Charity Ball at the Academy of Music. The new edifice on Fifty-first-street, near Third-avenue, will be ready for occupation on the 1st of May. The cost of it is $28,000.

☞ A letter from a lady, inclosing $120, was received by Mr. ELIAS FOUNTAIN, of No. 11 White-street, a few days ago. The letter stated that, in settling an account with Mr. FOUNTAIN, over twenty years ago, the writer had refused to pay him $50 which he demanded, as she then thought, unjustly; but she had recently thought the matter over, and desired to pay him the money, with interest. This is thought to be one of the fruits of the recent revival.

☞ The argument to quash the indictment of the Grand Jury against JACOB BOAROES for selling lottery policies was continued Wednesday before the Recorder, Mr. JOHN GRAHAM appearing for BOAROES, and the Assistant District-Attorney opposing the motion on behalf of the people. The Recorder will deliver his decision on Thursday next in the Court of Sessions.

☞ A union prayer meeting will be held daily hereafter, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Forsyth-street, near Division.

☞ One of the witnesses in the Cangemi case, Policeman UNDERHILL, died last week. EUGENE ANDERSON, with whose murder CANGEMI is charged, died in Mr. UNDERHILL'S arms.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in the TIMES of this morning exposes the misdeeds of an individual named HOWARD, who appears to have palmed himself off as a newspaper correspondent at the Richmond Inauguration ceremonies. Will you permit me to say that the similarity of the name with mine renders it proper to state that I am *not* the individual in question; and as I am the regular correspondent of a Boston paper, I desire to set right any misapprehension that may possibly be conceived.

J. HOWARD, JR.

FOUNDLING.—A male child about a month old was discovered, at a late hour on Thursday evening, in the hall of Dr. Horsfield's drug store, No. 409 Ninth-avenue. It was taken to the Twentieth Ward Station-house, and thence, yesterday morning, sent to the Alms House Department.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS.

Yesterday the examiners (Messrs. John F. Doyle, Jas. C. Carter, and A. J. Vanderpool,) appointed to examine applicants for admission to the bar, reported in favor of admitting the following gentlemen: Horatio G. Abbey, Edward Cammann, James Donohue, John V. Dexey, Madison Earle, James O. C. Fabb, Lewis Johnston, J. M. Kendrick, Henry McQuoid, Augustus P. Mange, Nathaniel Niles, Burr Porter, Oscar Sniedberg, J. W. Sylvester, Morris S. Thompson, Lewis L. Weld, James B. Williams.

There were some thirty-six gentlemen applied, but the examination was very severe, lasting nearly twelve hours, and but the above seventeen passed. There will be another examination to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M., for those who have obtained orders for examination subsequent to the 22d inst.

MARINE COURT—FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

Judge MCCARTY, who has been somewhat seriously indisposed for some weeks past, has recovered so far as to allow of his resuming his duties on the bench. He sat to-day at General Term, Judge THOMPSON presiding. Several minor cases were argued, the decisions on which will be rendered on Saturday. Judge MCCARTY appeared quite feeble; and, had he taken the counsel of his friends, would not have risked a relapse until he had regained more of his wonted physical strength.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 26.

Before Hon. S. D. Morris, County Judge, and Justices Emmons and Schoonmaker.

Daniel Kilbourn, indicted for false pretences in obtaining $4 50 from W. B. Walters, under pretence that a Mr. Muchmore wanted it to make change, was tried and found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. He was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Robert Barr was placed on trial for passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Lee Bank, Mass., and found guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Elisha French, indicted with Levi F. Dean, (who was convicted last week,) for sodomy, was permitted to withdraw his former plea of not guilty, and plead guilty. Sentence suspended.

The Jury in the case of Beman Butler, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, after 23 hours' absence, came into Court and stated that there was no possibility of their agreeing. They were discharged by the Court.

Ten of the jurors were for rendering a verdict of guilty, while the remaining two did not believe that the accused "intended to kill."

How Washington Behaved when he was in the Wrong.

An incident in *The Virginians*, representing WASHINGTON as ready to accept a challenge, has led *Leslie's Illustrated Paper* to reprint the following pertinent anecdote from *Weems' Gossipping Life of Washington:*

"In 1784, WASHINGTON was stationed at Alexandria with his regiment, the only one of the colony, of which he was Colonel. There happened to be at this time an election in the town for members of the Assembly, and the contest ran high between Colonel GEORGE FAIRFAX and Mr. ELZEY. WASHINGTON was a warm friend of Colonel FAIRFAX, and Mr. PAYNE headed the friends of Mr. ELZEY. A dispute taking place in the Court-house yard, WASHINGTON, at this time not twenty-two years of age, contrary to his usual manner, became excited, and, what was still more uncommon, said something that offended Mr. PAYNE, whereupon the little gentleman, who, 'though but a cub in size,' raised his sturdy hickory, and by a single blow brought WASHINGTON to the ground.

Several of WASHINGTON'S officers being present, they whipped out their irons in an instant, and it was supposed that there would be murder off-hand. To make bad worse, the members of the regiment hearing how their commander had been treated, bolted out of the barracks, every man with his weapon, threatening vengeance on those who dared to knock down their beloved Colonel. Happily for Mr. PAYNE and his party, WASHINGTON recovered time enough to go out and meet his enraged soldiers, and after thanking them for their expression of attachment, assured them that he was not hurt in the least, and begged them, as they loved him and their duty, to return to their barracks. As to WASHINGTON himself, he went to his room, and finding, on mature reflection, that he had been the aggressor, he determined to make Mr. PAYNE honorable reparation by asking his pardon on the morrow. No sooner had he made this noble resolution than he recovered his natural calmness of manner, dressed himself and went to a ball, behaving as if nothing had happened.

The next day he went to a tavern and wrote a polite note to Mr. PAYNE, requesting to see him. Mr. PAYNE presumed the import of it was a challenge for a duel, and repaired to the place appointed for the meeting, expecting to see a pair of pistols introduced. But conceive his surprise upon entering the chamber where WASHINGTON was, he discovered a decanter of wine and glasses upon the table, and upon his entering WASHINGTON arose and in a very friendly manner met him, and presented his hand, saying!

'Mr. PAYNE, to err sometimes is nature, to rectify error is always glory. I find I was wrong in the affair yesterday; you have had, I think, some satisfaction, and if you think that is sufficient, here's my hand, let us be friends.' It is only necessary to say, that from this time Mr. PAYNE became one of WASHINGTON'S most enthusiastic admirers and friends. If this conduct had not been deemed in WASHINGTON to arise from *magnanimity* and not from fear, then he could not have become the immortal hero he is regarded in history."

The Burden of State Works.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

We have, from time to time, called attention to the failure of the system of public works as carried on by several States of the Union; and to the various unsuccessful attempts to get rid of them without loss.

The Governors of Maryland, Pennsylvania and Ohio have recommended in recent messages the sale of these works, at enormous sacrifices; and the first of these States has been, year after year, in the market seeking a purchaser of her best lines of improvement at prices that leave her still burdened with the greater part of their cost.

Indiana, another State largely involved in enterprises of this sort, after a long suspension of payment of her public debts, in 1846 assigned the Wabash and Erie Canal to her bondholders in payment of one-half their claim, and issued certificates of new debt for the other half, bearing 4 per cent. interest till 1853, and 5 per cent. thereafter. Certificates were issued at the same time for the arrears of interest on the State debt, not to bear interest till 1853, and then to bear only 2½ per cent.

The amount of 5 per cent. bonds issued upon this settlement with creditors was $5,301,500, and of 2½ per cents. $2,037,973—making a debt of $7,338,473. The creditors took the Canal for the other half of their claim.

But the bondholders who thus got the Canal at half the price it cost the State complain of their bargain; and last year memorialized the Legislature of that State, complaining that the competition of railroads authorized by the State, was robbing them of her revenues, and demanding redress. Standing in the place of the State, and owning the canals, they complained of the superior rival route, and demanded that taxes and tolls should be put upon it, and paid to them! The demand of the Canal Company against the Railroad Company was preposterous; though it had this in its favor, that the former Company was compelled to take its property and assume its management, as the only way of securing a doubtful debt.

The competition had indeed been a powerful one, reducing the revenues of the canal, in three years, two-thirds. But the demand for compensation, either by direct contribution, or by a discrimination that should favor the canals, was refused by the Legislature, and is indeed wholly inequitable. The question may yet arise whether the public creditors of Indiana will consent to hold canals that in time may not pay the cost of maintenance and repairs.

Examples like these, and those under which Pennsylvania has labored, show how difficult it may be to get rid of these works, in any way, so as to effectually wipe out the public debt, or the largest part of it.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says that on Wednesday, Deputy United States Marshal PALMER arrested D. H. ROSENKRANS, charged with having placed the obstructions upon the track of the Central Railroad near Canandaigua, about a year since, which threw a train off and killed the engineer. A reward of $5,000 was offered by the Company for the apprehension of the perpetrator.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858—6 P. M.

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE—Since noon of yesterday: 4,364 bbls. Flour; 14,294 bushels Corn; 900 bags Oats; 428 bags Malt; 2,259 bags Feed; 6,271 pkgs. Provisions, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy. $6 for Pots; and $6 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Two auction sales of Rio are announced for the next two weeks,—one of 4,000 bags, for Thursday, March 4, and one of 12,000 bags, for Thursday, March 11. In anticipation of these, buyers are not disposed to move freely, and the sales reported to-day have been confined to 300 bags Jamaica, at 12½c.; and 1,000 bags Rio, at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. We quote Maracaibo at 11c.@14½c.; Rio at 9½c.@11½c.; Bahia at 9¾c.@10c.; and St. Domingo at 9½c.@9¾c.

COTTON—The demand is quite animated, and prices are very firm. Sales transpired, to-day, of about 4,000 bales, including Middling at 12c.@12¼c. for Upland, and 12¾c.@12⅞c. for Gulf, ₩ lb., with some lots *in transitu* at proportionate rates.

DYEWOODS—Sales have been reported of 200 tons St. Domingo Logwood at $13 50, and 60 tons Tampico Fustic on terms not disclosed.

FISH—Dry Cod and Massachusetts Mackerel are held higher, but are not active. Herring are essentially unchanged. In Gloucester, during the week ending Feb. 24, Mackerel were more freely dealt in at $10 for No. 1, and $9 for No. 2. Codfish were selling at $1 75 ₩ 100 lbs. for split. Halibut sold at 4½c.@$4c., closing with no buyers above 3½c. ₩ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour presents no really new feature. The demand is moderate, chiefly for home use, and is pretty freely met, within our previous range. Sales—7,300 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 25@ 4 30
Extra State	4 40@ 4 60
Superfine Michigan and Indiana	4 25@ 4 35
Superfine Ohio	4 35@ 4 45
Fancy Ohio	4 55@ 4 65
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 50@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 75@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 40@ 4 50
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 00
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 10@ 7 00

Canadian Flour continues quiet, at languid prices. Sales 630 bbls. superfine to good extra at $4 30@$5 50 ₩ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for at old rates. The transactions since our last comprise 750 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$8 25 for low mixed to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3@$3 75 for fine to superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, at former quotations: $3@$3 05 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat flour, $2@$2 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather brisker and firmer. Sales 11,500 bushels, in lots, including good red Western, Spring, at $1; good to very choice White Southern, at $1 40@$1 45; and very choice Red do., at $1 25, ₩ bushel. Corn exhibits no new feature, sales having been made of 19,000 bushels new crop, at 66c.@68c., for Yellow, and 66c @71c. for White Southern, ₩ bushel. Sales were also reported of 2,200 bushels Northern Rye, at 70c.@71c., in store, and 72c. delivered. Small sales of Barley within the range of from 70c.@78c.; and 1,500 bushels Barley Malt, at 80c.@90c. ₩ bushel. Oats are salable and steady, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 44c.@46c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 28c.@36c. for Southern, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 900 bales North River, at 70c.@75c., cash, ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The upward tendency of the market continues, though buyers do not evince much willingness to pay asking prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 prime Buenos Ayres at 25c.; 1,000 Rio Grande at 24c., a lot of Orinoco at 22c., all 6 months; and 800 Buenos Ayres salted horse skins, averaging 35 lbs., at 8c., 4 ₩ cent. off for cash.

We may here add, in noticing the week's movements in Hides, that prices have advanced fully 3c. ₩ lb., with very heavy sales. The trade have bought very freely every parcel that has been offered. The light receipts and urgent demands from the trade have, in part, caused the rapid advance. The principal sales during the week have been: 12,000 dry Orinoco, 20c.@22c., 6 months; 25,000 dry California, 20c.@22c., 6 months. part taken by speculators; 2,600 dry Matamoras, 20c., 6 months; 3,000 dry Rio Grande, 22c.@24c., 6 months.

HOPS—Are in moderate request at our quotations: last year's crop at 4½c.@9c. ₩ lb.; old, 2c.@3c., cash, ₩ lb.

IRON—Appears inactive at former prices, including Scotch Pig, at $24@$26, cash, and $26 50@$27 50, usual credit, ₩ ton.

LEAD—Continues quiet; parties disagreeing about prices. The last sale of Spanish Pig was made at $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs., time and interest.

LEATHER—The market for Hemlock Sole has been quite excited during the week, owing mainly to the large advance in the price of Hides, and the sales have been quite heavy. The receipts have been considerably lighter than the sales for the last two weeks, leaving the stock very much reduced, and are now held higher. This sudden advance has been caused, in a great degree, by the paralyzation of foreign credits, thus preventing any important imports for several months to come, until prices have been rearranged,—higher prices are therefore looked for in leather. We annex a comparison of the prices of Hemlock Leather before and during the panic, as well as the present:

	Before.	During.	After
Buenos Ayres, Middle Wts	34	17	23
Orinoco, Middle Wts	32	15	22
Good, damaged	26	13½	17
Poor, damaged	20	8	12

It is quite apparent that the stock of Hides is inadequate to the coming wants of the trade, and that the stock of Leather is insufficient to meet the ordinary demand of consumers, particularly at the recent low prices which have led to an increased consumption Buenos Ayres Hides, which cost $40 to lay down in this port, were sold during the panic at $20; within a few days they have been sold at 25c. ₩ lb. The week's movements in Sole Leather have been as follows:

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts—sides	65,500	2,500
Sales—sides	77,000	6,500
Stock this evening—sides	232,000	41,600

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for Common, and $1 15 for Lump, ₩ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand is limited, and prices favor buyers. New-Orleans, 28c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@23c.; Claved Cuba new crop, 21c.@22c. ₩ gallon. The sales included 250 bbls. New-Orleans, within our range, and a small lot of Porto Rico on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—The market exhibits less animation, but prices are sustained for the leading articles.

OILS—Crude Whale is attracting more attention, and Crude Sperm is in demand at about previous quotations. Palm and Olive Oils remain as last noticed. Linseed is salable and steady at 56c.@58c., cash, ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and lower. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $16 55@$16 60 for Mess; and $13@$13 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand and are worth 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 6¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is plenty and heavy at 8c.@9½c. ₩ lb. Lard is moderately sought after at former prices. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls. fair to prime, chiefly at 9½c.@9⅝c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty brisk and firm; the transactions since our last consist of 350 bbls., in lots, at $12@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $10@$11 for Country Mess, and $6 75@$8 for do. Prime, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $21@$25 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $18@$19 ₩ bbl. Butter is in good demand, at firm rates—12c.@16½c. for Ohio; 15c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese is in request, and is steady, at 6¾c.@8½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 180 tcs., fair to strictly prime, at $3 25@$4 ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—The demand is animated, especially for Cassia, of which free sales have been reported within a day or two, at 31c.@32c. ₩ lb.; now held higher.

SUGARS—Are more active at unchanged rates. Sales 1,170 hhds., in lots, including New Orleans privately at 5c.@6¾c., and by auction at 3½c.@6⅜c.; Porto Rico at 5½c.@5⅞c.; and Cuba on private terms. 650 boxes Havana have been sold within the last two days, at from 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are salable and firm.

TALLOW—Sales 10,000 lbs. Prime at unchanged prices.

TEAS—The demand is not quite so brisk, owing, in part, to the advanced claims of factors. Prices, however, are well supported, and continue to favor sellers, especially for Hyson and Oolong, which kinds are the most inquired for.

TOBACCO—The demand has improved, mainly for Seed Leaf and Spanish, and we have heard of sales since Tuesday last of 86 hhds. Kentucky at 10c.@13c.; 159 cases Seed Leaf at 9c.@25c.; 13 cases Florida at 18c.; 564 bales Yara, and 114 bales Cuba on terms not disclosed; and 42 bales Havana at 30c.@40c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 480 bbls., in lots, at 22c.@22½c., chiefly at 22c., cash, ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were rather heavier, and rates exhibited no important change. For Liverpool, Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 1s. 9d.@2s. ₩ bbl., Grain 4½d.@5½d. ₩ bushel; Resin, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Pork 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 3s. 6d.@4s. ₩ tc., and Heavy Goods, 17s. 6d.@20s. ₩ ton. For London, Flour, 2s.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 3d.@4s. 9d. ₩ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs.; Oil-Cake, 20s.@25s.; and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate rates.

Cincinnati Provision Trade for the Week ending Feb. 24.

From the Price Current.

The market has been active, and quite a large business was done the first two days, the sales reaching six or seven million pounds Bulk Meats, chiefly delivered at points in the interior and west of this place; but Friday and Saturday the market became quite tame, and prices declined ¼c.@½c. ₩ lb. on Bulk Meats and Bacon, and remained so up to Monday afternoon, when there were evidences of a firmer feeling, and yesterday the improvement was quite manifest, bulk Pork being in demand at an advance of ¼c. Though prices rule higher in proportion in this market than any other market in the country, buyers seem to disregard this, and are operating more upon a faith in the future than with regard to the facts of the present. The transactions in each article during the week were as follows, as far as made public. In Bulk Meats, Wednesday, 200 hhds. Shoulders at 6c., packed and delivered at Madison, Indiana; 60,000 lbs. Hams at 8c., loose; 50,000 do. Sides at 7½c.; 500,000 do. Shoulders at 5¾c.@5⅞c.; 2,800 pieces Shoulders at 5¾c., loose; 15,000 lbs. do. at the same; 15,000 do. Sides at 7¼c., and 10,000 do. Hams at the same; 200,000 lbs. Sides, in two lots, at the same; 70,000 do. Shoulders, at 5¾c.@6c., and 50,000 do. Sides, at 7½c., and 20,000 do. Shoulders, at 5⅞c., closing buoyant. Thursday, 60,000 pieces Shoulders, in three lots, at 6c.; 100,000 lbs. Shoulders and Sides, at 6c.@8c., and 21,000 pieces Shoulders at 6c., and 40,000 lbs. Sides, at 7½c. Friday the market was dull, and holders were willing to sell at 1½c. decline, and a decline of 1½c. was established. The sales were 100 hhds. Sides, at 7¾c., packed; 500 pieces Hams, (saltpetred,) at 8c.; 2,500 do Sides, at 7½c., loose, and 100,000 lbs. Shoulders, at 5¾c. Saturday the market continued heavy. The sales were 50 hhds. Sides, at 7½c., packed; 4,500 pieces Hams, at 7½c., and 6,000 pieces Shoulders and Sides, at 5½c.@7½c., to arrive. Monday the only sales were 100 hhds. Shoulders, at 5½c., including pkgs., closing with a firmer feeling. Yesterday holders were decidedly firmer, with more disposition to buy, and Shoulders and Sides sold to some extent, at 5¼c.@7¼c., loose, indicating an advance of ¼c., and the market closed with a very firm feeling at these rates. Bulk Hams quote at 7½c.@8c., according to cut and quality. In barrel Pork, Wednesday, 200 bbls. clear, at Chillicothe, at $15 50; 600 do. mess do., at the same; 48 bbls. Rump at $11 50; 150 do. at the same, and 43 do. mess at $15 50. Tuesday, 50 bbls. mess at $15 50. Friday, 1,227 do. at $15. Saturday, 1,000 do. at $15. Nothing done Monday or yesterday; holders asked $15 50, and buyers offered $15—and so the market closed. In Bacon, Wednesday, 80 hhds. sides at 8½c. Thursday, 40 do. shoulders at 7c., and 20 do. sides at 9c., including pkgs. Friday, 60 do sides at 8½c.—a decline. Saturday, 40 do. sides at 8⅛c.—a further decline. Monday, 150 hhds. sides at 8⅛c., and 40 do. shoulders at 6⅛c., closing yesterday at 6¾c.@8⅛c. for shoulders and sides, and holders asking ⅛c. higher; 9c.@9½c. for common Hams, and 10½c.@11c. for sugar-cured do. In Lard, Wednesday, 860 bbls. and tcs. at 9½c., and 108 do. at 9½c. Friday, 140 bbls. at 9⅜c.; 100 do. at 9⅜c.; 260 do. at 9½c.; 350 kegs at 10½c.; and 150 bbls. at 9⅜c., closing at 9⅜c.@10⅛c. for bbl. and keg, holders asking 9⅜c. for the former. Yesterday, 170 bbls. sold at 9¼c.@9⅜c. In Green Meats, yesterday, 500 pieces sides sold at 7c., and 520 do. shoulders at 5c.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

Mr. Rader's Tobacco Circular.

STOCK OF SPANISH TOBACCO.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.

	Havana.	Cuba.	Sagua.	Yara.	Cienfug's.
Stock Feb. 1, '58, bales	1,631	2,380	79	2,302	88
Received since, bales	283	359	—	—	—
Total	1,914	2,739	79	2,302	88
Sales to Feb. 27, 1858	560	522	—	712	—
Stock Feb. 1, 1858, bales	1,354	2,217	79	1,590	88

A reference to above statistics will at once show that but a very limited amount of business has been done this month, and that also the receipts have been next to nothing, the only additions to our stocks having arrived ₩ *Fornax*, discharged and partly sold yesterday, and ₩ *Escoriaza* from Havana, and schooner *M. Lane*, from Matanzas, not yet landed. The stocks on hand contain nothing desirable, and although the few holders are doing their best to obtain better prices, the low quality of the assortments prevent their succeeding.

The want of better grades of Spanish Tobacco is now very strongly felt, and such no doubt would command better prices, but the knowledge of the same state existing on the Island reduces it almost to a certainty that we cannot look for better supplies until the new crop is ready for market, which it is to be hoped will be accessible at moderate prices, as only reasonable prices can reenliven this much prostrated branch of trade. The sales of Havana Leaf ranged between 30c.@35c.; Cuba, 17c.@21c., and a small parcel of good Jiguani at 25c. In the absence of desirable Havana fillers, we had more demand for Yara, of which several lots changed hands, still prices could not be enhanced on account of the almost total absence of wrappers in the assortments. The trade in Domestic Leaf, old crop, has also been rather quiet since the beginning of the month, and prices generally had to be reduced to induce purchases. Of new crop Seed Leaf considerable purchases are reported, and prices for the article have advanced in the growing districts; nothing of note has been as yet offered here, and we therefore refrain from giving quotations until the market is established. Continued sales at auction of Kentucky and Maysville, old crop, have tended to depress the article and curtail the business. Of new crop Kentucky but little has been sampled; but more is offering of new crop Maysville, which, although of good quality, finds no buyers at the prices asked, viz.: 10c.@12½c for crops round, and 14c.@15c. for selections. In Florida little doing; the offerings are very ordinary.

LIVERPOOL (SCOTCH) PIG IRON MARKET, FEB. 9.—Our market for warrants closes at 56s. 9d. Buyers at 56s. for cash, 57s. for 21 days, 57s. 3d. for 21 days, and 57s. 6d. for three months open.

Shipments Pig Iron from Liverpool, Jan. 1858	1,632
Shipments Pig Iron from Liverpool, Jan. 1857	453
Shipments Pig Iron from Liverpool, Jan 1856	1,568
Shipments of Manufactured Iron, Jan. 1858	4,554
Shipments of Manufactured Iron, Jan. 1857	19,772
Shipments of Manufactured Iron, Jan. 1856	19,647
Pig Iron from Liverpool to the United States in Jan. 1858	681
Pig Iron from Liverpool to the United States in Jan. 1857	nil.
Pig Iron from Liverpool to the United States in Jan. 1856	574
Shipments from Glasgow last week	8,689
Shipments from Glasgow, corresponding week 1857	5,411
Shipments from Glasgow, corresponding week 1856	4,655
Shipments from Glasgow from Jan. 1, 1858, to date	52,376
Same period, 1857	36,943
Increase	15,433

Prices this time last year, 73s.

Chicago Pork Trade.

From the Chicago Press, Feb. 24.

The Pork trade for the season is fast drawing to a close. The receipts, however, have not fallen off during the past week in the same ratio as during the week previous, and it is not unlikely that we may have quite large arrivals of Hogs. The advices from the interior would seem to indicate this.

The receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs for the week are 9,856, against 10,226 received the previous week. The Live Hogs which have come forward have been very light, and packers have been rather chary about purchasing.

The following table shows the receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs from the 1st of November (the commencement of the packing season) to the 20th inst.:

Receipts of Live and dressed Hogs from Nov. 1 to Feb. 20.

	Live.	Dressed.	Total.
November	44,699	897	45,596
December	42,935	3,136	46,071
January	48,162	12,909	61,071
February to 20th	18,526	11,481	36,007
Totals	154,322	34,423	188,745

The following tables show the shipment of Hogs for the season:

Hogs Shipped from Nov. 1 to Feb. 20.

	Live.	Dressed.	Total.
Shipped East	51,786	15,386	67,172
Shipped to Milwaukee	5,278	1,952	7,230
Totals	57,064	17,338	74,402

The condition of the Chicago Pork business, therefore, stands thus:

Total receipts of Live and Dressed Hogs	188,745
Total shipments of Live and Dressed Hogs	74,402
On hand, packed and used in the city	114,343

THE PACKING AT LOUISVILLE.—The Pork packing was finally closed with the slaughter of 255,803 Hogs this season, against 245,830 last season. The packing in the city proper, including 2,000 head packed by dealers, shows an increase this season of 23,248 Hogs, while at Jeffersonville there is a falling off of about 22,500 head this year.

Live Stock Market Reports.

BRIGHTON MARKET, Feb. 25.—At market, 1,000 Beeves, 750 Stores, 1,900 Sheep and Lambs, and 200 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices, extra, $7 50@$8, first quality, $7; second quality, $6@$6 50; third quality, $4 75@$5.

WORKING OXEN—$90@$100@$127@$130.

MILCH COWS—$27@$34; common, $19@$20.

STORES—Yearlings, $17@$19; two years old, $22@$25; three years old, $26@$31.

HIDES—5½c.; Calf Skins, 9c.@10c. ₩ lb.

PELTS—$1@$1 25 each.

TALLOW—Sales at 7c.@7½c. ₩ lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—$1 75@$2 75; extra, $3 50@$4 75.

SWINE—Stores, wholesale, 5c. ₩ lb.; retail, 5c.@6½c.; fat Hogs, 6¾c.

Beeves are sold by the head, at prices equal to the value per pound of the estimated weight of beef in the quarter, together with the fifth quarter, or the hide and tallow at the same price, at a shrinkage from live weight agreed on by the parties—varying from 28 to 34 ₩ cent.

Number of stock cars over the different roads—Western and Fitchburg, 100, (36 from Albany,) Lowell, 56. Total, 96.

BALTIMORE MARKET, Feb. 25.—The offerings were larger to-day than for some weeks past, and prices of the better qualities have declined about 25c. ₩ 100 lbs. There were 600 head offered, of which number 75 head were driven to Washington, 50 head left over, and the balance sold at prices ranging from $3 75 to $5 ₩ 100 lbs. on the hoof, equal to $7 50@$10, and averaging $4 62½.

HOGS—In consequence of the small supply offered, prices have again advanced. Sales were made to-day at prices ranging from $7 50 to $8 ₩ 100 lbs. net.

SHEEP—Are also in small supply at market, with higher prices for superior qualities. Sales were made at prices ranging from $4 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs. gross.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—LEONARD WRAY, Esq., will deliver the third of his course of four lectures, on *India and the Sepoys*, in the lecture room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock. Single course tickets 75 cents; course tickets (admitting lady and gentleman) $1. Admission tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Library, the down-town office, (No. 16 Nassau-st.,) and at the door.

HENRY S. PIERSON, JR.,
Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

LOLA MONTEZ—WILL GIVE HER LECTURE on *The Wits and Women of Paris* at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on SATURDAY EVENING, 27th. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

The academy will remain open until June 1, giving abundant time for a full quarter from March 15. Pupils received after that date for part of a quarter.

CHURCH MUSIC.—MRS. CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF, for several years Soprano of St. Mark's Church Choir, desires a similar engagement from May 1, 1858.

The services of an Alto, Tenor and Bass, are also at command, if desired.

Apply to, or address as above, No. 205 Prince-st.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, models, engravers' ruling machines, that work themselves, and light work done at low prices, at J. STOKELL'S Clock Factory, No. 26 Platt-st., New-York City.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **North Dutch Church,** corner of William and Fulton sts. Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on TUESDAY EVENING, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats furnished by the Sexton. N. B.—A daily prayer meeting is held between 12 and 1 o'clock in the rear of the Church.

☞ **Sermon.**—The fourth of a series of Sermons will be preached in the Church of the Incarnation, (corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, 28th inst., by Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomews. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made in aid of the Charity Fund of the P. E. Brotherhood of New-York.

☞ **Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.**—The Sixth Lecture in the Sunday Evening Course to Young Men, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, (Sunday,) 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in Saint Peter's Church, State st., near Bond, by Rev. J. D. PADDOCK. Subject—*Long Life and Good Days.* A general attendance is invited.

☞ **John-street First M. E. Church, John-street.**—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. JULIUS FIELDS. Services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Also, preaching on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, to commence at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Oliver-street Baptist Church.**—Rev. Mr. PALMER will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½, and a collection be taken up for the Oliver-st. Female Bible Society; and Rev. C. W. DENISON will preach in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock. Prayer and conference in the EVENING.

☞ **There will be Divine Service at the** Cook-st. M. E. Church, Bushwick Cross Roads, Williamsburg, SUNDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. Mr. HAYWARD of Cherry-st. Connection, New-York; also, at 7 o'clock in the evening. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Sunday Evening Services in the Church of the Holy Apostles.**—A series of sermons on the *New Heart and Life, with Reference to Confirmation*, will be delivered in this Church, corner of 9th-av. and 28th st., on SUNDAY EVENINGS. Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **The Pretended Religious Revivals.**—"Walk in the light of your fire, and in the sparks that ye have kindled; this shall ye have of my hand," saith God, "ye shall lie down in sorrow." The Prophetic Word will be preached TO-MORROW at 3 P. M., at No. 163 Bowery. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Winslow W. Lever,** Assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., next SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 28. Services at this Church at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Norfolk-street M. E. Church,** between Rivington and Stanton sts. Preaching by the Pastor, SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and in the EVENING at 7. Subject for evening—*The short bed and the narrow covering.* Seats free. Preaching at 7½ o'clock every evening through the week, except Saturday evening.

☞ **Protestant Episcopal Mission Church**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free throughout. Expository Lecture on THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Forsyth-street M. E. Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. R. M. HATFIELD. The evening discourse will be—*The Character of Menasseh and the Grace Displayed in his Reformation.*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Dwight** will preach in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING, (28th inst.,) at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. HOWE, of Vienna, will preach in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Reformed Dutch Church,** corner of Broome and Greene sts. The Pastor (D. V.) will preach TO-MORROW, Feb. 28. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject for afternoon—*Parental Faithfulness.* Seats for strangers.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and 7½ in the EVENING at the Musical Academy, No. 288 Bowery, two doors above Houston-st. Subject—*The Mortal Body made Immortal—The Second Coming of Christ, &c.* Seats free.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. P. S. CHAUNCEY, Rector of St. James' Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Hammond-st. and Waverley place. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. SIDNEY A. COREY. In the EVENING the fifth lecture of the course to young men will be delivered. Subject: *The Criminality of Dueling.*

☞ **Rev. P. MacMenamy, D.D.,** and Missionary friends, will resume (D. V.) the public conference on the *Errors and Absurdities of Romanism*, in Spring-st. Hall, No. 185 Spring-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited.

Laight-st. Baptist Church, corner Varick.—W. S. HALL, the Pastor, will preach, on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Also, in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Baptising at the close of the Sermon.

☞ **A Discourse to Inquirers** will be delivered by Rev. Mr. CUYLER, in the Market-st. Church, near East Broadway, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Eyes Opened.*

☞ **South Dutch Church,** 5th-av. and 21st-st. SABBATH EVENING Discourses to the Young by Rev. Dr. MACAULEY. Subject for Feb. 28—*Idle Words.* Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. W. S. Clapp** will preach in the Lexington-av. Baptist Church, SABBATH EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Central M. E. Church**—Seventh-av. near 14th-st. Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. S. D. BROWN, pastor, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ERNANI.

Lessee and Sole Director.............B. Ullman

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8; doors open at 7¼.

ERNANI.

CHEAP OPERA NIGHT. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

The Director, being determined to offer to the patrons of the Cheap Opera nights attractions equal to those given on the regular nights, announces for Saturday the first performance of

ERNANI,

on which occasion

MADAME D'ANGRI

will make her first appearance as Charles the Fifth.

The other *rôles* by

LA GRANGE, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra; amphitheatre, 25 cents.

The sale of seats for "Ernani" commences this morning at 9 o'clock.

On Monday—A ROSSINIAN REVIVAL.

First and positively only night of

OTELLO.

LA GRANGE, TIBERINI, LABOCETTA,
GASSIER, CARL FORMES,

OTELLO cannot be repeated until after the HUGUENOTS. The sale of seats for "Otello" commences on Saturday.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—The Academy being required for the rehearsals of the "Huguenots," no Matinée can be given next week. The subscribers are entitled to an admission to "Ernani" instead of the Matinée.

THE ESPECIAL ATTENTION
of the public is called to the
NEW ADVERTISEMENT
concerning the HUGUENOTS, in another column.

On TUESDAY—Second and last cheap opera night. By general request, L'ITALIANA IN ALGERI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE OPERA.

Sole Lessee and Director.............B. Ullman.

THE HUGUENOTS,

To be produced in the month of March.

The "Huguenots" have been in preparation for upwards of three months. Over two hundred persons are employed in getting this Opera up. The Director believes that, through unremitting labor on his part, and on that of the artists and the employes, he will be able strictly to fulfill the tempting promises held out in this announcement.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MISE EN SCENE.

1. Five new scenes, painted by Allegri, Calyo and Heister, being principally copies of those used in Paris at the Imperial Opera House.
2. About three hundred dresses; part of which have been made in Paris, by the costumer of the Grand Opera, and the rest have been manufactured here from original drawings; they will exactly correspond to the epoch in which the action takes place (1572.)
3. A regular chorus of seventy, instead of the usual number of thirty-five.
4. In the conjuration scene (in which the destruction of the Protestants is plotted by the Catholics) an extra chorus of one hundred and thirty will be added; thus making the united choral force two hundred strong, being the largest number ever employed in any Opera House of Europe or America.
5. The regular Orchestra of sixty, instead of the usual number of forty; to which will be added in the third act, when the Queen and her ladies of honor arrive on horseback, an extra band of twenty.
6. A cast complete in every particular, comprising the talents of La Grange, D'Angri, Siedenburg, Tiberini, Gassier, Taffanelli, Rocco, Pikaneser, Dubreul, Beutler, Oehrlein, Barratini and Carl Formes, who will sing the most important part of Marcel, the Huguenot, which, jointly with that of Bertram, in "Robert le Diable," is considered his greatest part.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MUSARD.

Mr. Ullman has much pleasure in announcing that he has concluded an engagement with

MONSIEUR MUSARD,

The celebrated composer and proprietor of the renowned
Concerts Musard in Paris,
And conductor of the famed
BALS MASQUES
Which are annually given at the
IMPERIAL GRAND OPERA.
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall.............Sole Lessee.

BENEFIT OF EATON STONE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27.
First night of EATON STONE as Clown,
EATON STONE as the Juggler of Pekin,
EATON STONE'S great dog, Spring,
EATON STONE in his great act.
WITHOUT SADDLE OR BRIDLE.

Only night of W. B. DONALDSON, the celebrated Negro Clown.

Last night of CINDERELLA.

GRAND SOIREE TO-NIGHT AT MME. SAUVAGEAU'S Dancing Academy, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., where all the fashionable dances are taught in twelve lessons. "Les Lanciers" taught without extra charge at the evening practice.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Engagement of
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
who will appear as Jessie Brown, in
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL PLAY,
in three acts founded on the beautiful episode in the present Indian war, and written by Mr.
DION BOURCICAULT,
the author of "London Assurance," who will appear in the play in the character of the Nena Sahib.

In pursuing with fidelity the promise made to the public on the production of "The Poor of New-York," to maintain a succession of new dramatic works illustrative of concurrent events and affording pictures of the times, the management present "Jessie Brown, or the Relief of Lucknow," as a subject of unusual interest, both in its emotional and pathetic character, and from the opportunity it affords of representing pictorially those scenes where this great struggle is going on, and acquainting the audience with details of costume, of manners and of life in Hindostan, which cannot be so readily or so agreeably learned from any source as from the stage.

TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, will be performed the new and original drama, in three acts,

JESSIE BROWN;
OR, THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW,

written by Dion Bourcicault, author of "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts."

New scenery by Messrs. Riviere and Isherwood.

The Nena Sahib Rajah of Bithoor	D. Bourcicault
Achmet, his Valkeel	Grosvenor
Randal McGregor, Captain in the 78th Highlanders	Lester
Georgie McGregor, his brother, Ensign in the 32d Regiment	A. H. Davenport
Rev. David Blount, Chaplain to the 32d Regiment	Blake
Sweenie, private 32d Regiment	T. B. Johnston
Cassidy, corporal 32d Regiment	Sloan

Highlanders of the 78th Regiment.
Soldiers of the 32d Regiment.
Soubadars, Sepoys, Hindoos, Hookahburdar, Feroshes' and followers of Nena Sahib.

Amy Campbell	Mrs. Hoey.
Charlie and Effie, her children	Master and Miss Reeves.
Jessie Brown, her servant	Miss Agnes Robertson.
Alice	Miss Mary Gannon.

Who has kindly consented to play this part at the request of the author.

Mary	Miss Orton.

Ladies amongst the besieged families.

ACT I.—PEACE.

Scene 1—The Bungalow, or country house of Mrs. Campbell, near Lucknow, with distant view of the city and the Goomtee River.............Riviere.

Home in India—Tiffin—Achmet, the spy of the Nena Sahib—The scum and the wave—Jessie Brown and her two lovers—The foster sister—The first gleam of war—Randall McGregor and the intercepted letter—The project of the Rajah of Bithoor to surprise the Bungalo—The escape of the spy and the appearance of Rev. David Blount—Randal leaves the defence of the Bungalo to the chaplain—His conscientious scruples—A struggle between conscience and courage.

Scene 2.—Exterior of the Bungalo by Night—Isherwood. Cassidy's discovery—Sweenie reconnoiters—Jessie and Geordie—The foster brother and sister—The heart's reproof—A tale of "Auld Lang Syne."

Scene 3.—Mrs. Campbell's chamber in the Bungalo—Distant view of Lucknow by Night—The Fort and the Goomtee River.—The night of the outbreak—The terror of Amy—Randal's promise to rescue—"The McGregor has gien his word, hele tak' it up"—The sudden appearance of the Nena Sahib—The child in peril—Jessie's rescue—The attack of the Hindoos, under Nena Sahib, upon the Bungalo—The dispatch—Geordie McGregor's first fight—"He blenches"—Jessie's prayer—The Chaplain and Jessie recall the failing courage of the soldier—Sweenie's pluck and Jessie's sacrifice—The ruse—Sweenie escapes—The attempt to blow up the bridge—Geordie falls—The signal guns from Lucknow—"Geordie McGregor is not a coward!"

ACT II.—A court and hall within a Hindoo Temple in Lucknow—The prisoners—The massacre of Cawnpore—The divan of the Nena—His attempt to make Geordie counsel his brother Randal to surrender—Jessie's view of the case—her doom—Geordie yields to save her life—The letter—Jessie fears that Geordie will sign his infamy—Dares not speak to him, but recollects how to address his heart—Through the melody of auld Scotland, she sings:

Oh, why left I my hame?
Why did I cross the sea?
Oh, why left I my hame,
In the auld country, &c.

The welcome visitors from the infernal regions—The mine and countermine—Cassidy's tongue nearly loses him his head—The Nena and Jessie—"Oh, where have ye been a' the day, my boy Jammie"—The dark road of escape—The underground railroad sometimes good for white folks—Randal and Blount and a flag of truce come to exchange prisoners—The cruelty of the Nena—His defence of the revolt—The letter in Gaelic—Geordie attempts to insure Jessie's escape at the sacrifice of his life—The vengeance of the Nena—"Swing their bodies to the minaret of the Temple, beside their flag of truce"—Blount in despair, "Hang me too!"—His desire "to be counted in"—The seizure of Achmet—A Hindoo Guy Fawkes—He is bound with the cords destined to execute Jessie—The escape by the mine—The signal of the clock of the mosque—Achmet's doom.

ACT III.—The Residency—The Redan—The fort forming the out-post work of the Residency—Dawn of day—Distant View of the Encampment and Trenches of the Rebel Force—Riviere. Tableau—The besieged—The ration—No hope of relief—Jessie in distress—The attack and the repulse—The last hope gone—The prayer of the women to be killed rather than fall into the hands of the Sepoys—The terrible recollection of Cawnpore—The desperate alternative—Suicide before dishonor—The enemy approach—The terrible defence of the women and children from the hands of the barbarians—Jessie's dream—"Nae, I'm nae dreamin—It's the slogan o' the Highlands—Help! help! help! at last!"—The incredulity of the men—The nearer approach of the foe—"To the guns, men, to the guns—Another hour and we are all saved!"—The distant pibroch of the Seventy-eighth Highlands is heard—"The Campbells are coming"—Havelock forces his way into the city—"Should auld acquaintance be forgot"—The column of the Highland infantry carries the Redan and rescues its brave defenders. Tableau.

Entirely new music has been composed for this piece, including a Scotch Medley Overture by Mr. J. P. COOKE, who has been engaged to conduct.

In the course of the play, incidental to its action,

MISS AGNES ROBERTSON

will sing snatches of the following beautiful Scotch melodies:

"Auld Lang Syne."
"Charlie is my Darling."
"Oh, Why left I my Hame."
"My Boy Tammie."
"Tak yer Auld Cloak aboot Ye."
"Auld Robin Gray."

The performance will conclude with the farce of
SWISS SWAINS.

NOTICE.—On and after Feb. 22, the doors will open at 6½ o'clock, and the Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.

Mr. BURNETT, stage manager, respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general that his ANNUAL BENEFIT takes place

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Feb. 27, 1858,

when will be presented (for the second time) Mark Lemon's original three-act drama, entitled

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

Mr. Odiman	Mr. Burnett
Mr. Verdon	Mr. Wheatleigh
Mr. Smythe	Mr. Jefferson
Fanny Morrison	Miss Laura Keene
Marian Morrison	Mrs. T. B. Johnston
Mrs Smythe	Miss Josephine Manners

After which an amusing original sketch, by William P. Hinds, Esq., entitled

A STEAMBOAT DISASTER ON THE NORTH RIVER.

Mr. Griggs, a South-street merchant..........Mr. Burnett
Mr. Granger, a West-street produce dealer....Mr. Martin
Sim Sniper...... Mr. Peters | Phirefly.... Mr. Cline

To conclude with the laughable farce of

MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

Mr. Brown... Mr. Jefferson | Mr. Smith...... Mr. Peters.

Miss POLLY MARSHALL will appear on MONDAY.

Doors open at 6¾; to commence at 7½ precisely.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.

The entertainment will commence, THIS EVENING, with the Drama entitled

JACK'S THE LAD.

To be followed by the comic Pantomime of

MAGIC HANDS.

After which the fairy drama of

THE FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES.

To conclude with the Drama of

SARAH, THE JEWESS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 27,
Will be acted, the
GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW;
OR, VLADIMIR, THE MONK.
HIS LAST LEGS.
THE BROKEN SWORD.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

On Monday evening the new Drama of the DESTRUCTION OF THE BASTILE.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, NO. 444 BROADWAY.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
FESTIVAL NIGHT,
Given in compliment to
E. B. WATERMAN, Acting Manager.
EPH HORN as Brudder Bones.
BISHOP AND SWAIN BUCKLEY
In their beautiful Ballads.

Admission 25 cents.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 10th-st.,
From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.

Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

MURILLO'S

CELEBRATED PAINTING OF THE
HOLY FAMILY,
(belonging to the Brevoort family,)
Is now on exhibition at the
FINE-ART GALLERY, No. 366 Broadway.
GOUPIL & CO.

Admittance 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER, proprietor.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—POSITIVELY LAST TIME—THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, of the wonderfully successful American Drama of THE PIONEER PATRIOT; Or, THE MAID OF THE WAR PATH. Isabel, Mrs. Charles Howard; Jocko, Mr. Watkins. EVENING, at 7 o'clock, CATCHING AN HEIRESS. Dance by Mlle. Salerno, and THE CROSS OF GOLD. THE BEAUTIFUL AQUARIA, a FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY, Mrs. CUNNINGHAM, &c., the Grand Panoption Studio, the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c., &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance, 25 cents; children under ten, 13 cents.

WM. MASON AND THEO. THOMAS' SECOND Classical Matinee, will be given at Spingler Institute, Union-square, at 1 o'clock on SATURDAY, Feb. 27. A Quartet by Haydn, a Trio by Beethoven, and an Octet by Mendelssohn, will be played.

Tickets $1—to be obtained at the door and at the music stores of C. BREUSING, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, and SCHUBERTH & CO.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price TWO CENTS; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies, to one address, for FIVE DOLLARS.

The WEEKLY TIMES—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies, to one address, for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies, to one address, for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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☞ BELL & HENDRICKSON, No. 532 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., will supply those who want the DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, WEEKLY, or the CALIFORNIA TIMES. Single copies, by the week or month, can be obtained on application to them.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—ITALIAN OPERA—ERNANI.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—CINDERELLA—VAN AMBURGH'S MENAGERIE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome—JESSIE BROWN—SWISS SWAINS

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway—MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS—A STEAMBOAT DISASTER—MY NEIGHBORS WIFE.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—JACK'S THE LAD—MAGIC HANDS—FROLIC OF THE FAIRIES—SARAH THE JEWESS.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—GUN-MAKER OF MOSCOW HIS LAST LEGS—THE BROKEN SWORD—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Evening—CATCHING AN HEIRESS—THE CROSS OF GOLD—Afternoon—THE PIONEER PATRIOT.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 444 Broadway—NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South Mail through Western Ohio	7 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, &c	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The Indian leaves Portland for Liverpool	Feb. 27
The Black Warrior leaves New-York for Havana	Feb. 27
The Borussia leaves New-York for Hamburg	March 1
The Africa leaves New-York for Liverpool	March 3
The Moses Taylor leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall	March 5
The Northern Light leaves N. Y. for Aspinwall	March 10

NEWS OF THE DAY.

At 12 o'clock last night there were no signs of the *America* at Halifax. She is now in her fourteenth day, and overdue.

The U. S. Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House, the further consideration of the resolution introduced by Mr. HOARD, providing for a Select Committee to inquire relative to Executive influence in controlling votes in the House, was postponed until Thursday of next week. Mr. GROW gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing that the Government may be sued by its creditors in the courts of the United States. The House then resumed the debates on the Kansas question, in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill. In the course of a speech by Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, Mr. GIDDINGS asked him whether he would vote for a resolution requiring the President to withdraw the troops from Kansas, in case Kansas is admitted, to which Mr. SMITH responded in the affirmative, and was followed by several other Democrats to the same effect—whereupon Mr. GIDDINGS immediately gave notice of a bill directing the withdrawal. On the rising of the Committee, the Indian Appropriation bill was reported to the House and passed, it having been before the Committee ten days, and no debate having been had upon it. The House then adjourned until Monday.

The President yesterday, in response to the resolution of the House of Representatives, calling for information to show to what extent Utah may be considered in rebellion, sent in a great mass of documents, the most important of which have already been noticed. Several letters from General SCOTT to Colonel JOHNSTON are among them, in one of which, written during the present month, he says that it is no longer probable that he will go to the Pacific coast, or that any expedition against the Mormons will be dispatched from that side.

In the State Senate, yesterday, the bill to allow the peremptory challenge of jurymen on the part of the people, was reported favorably. Mr. SLOAN introduced his bill to amend the law to supply Brooklyn with water. Mr. BRANDRETH introduced his bill providing that the principal and interest of unclaimed dividends of moneyed corporations shall be paid into the Common School Fund. In the Assembly, notice was given of intention to introduce a bill compelling the Gas Companies in this City to pay interest on deposits. A great number of bills were introduced, among which was one creating a Board of Home Relief for this City, to consist of seven members, having authority to supervise and regulate tenant houses, and to provide for the relief of vagrant children; the Board to open a public office in the City: all expenses to be paid out of the City Treasury; the Supervisors to fix the salaries of the officers and raise a tax for the expenses. Another bill authorizes the raising of a tax for the payment of the old police up to the time of the decision of the Court of Appeals. Several other bills will be found of interest to City tax-payers.

There are several millions of dollars lying in Savings Banks, in other Banks, and in Trust Companies, for which no owners can be found, having lain so long and been so often advertised that a strong presumption arises against any call being ever made for them. Meantime their interest goes on accumulating, and the institutions having them in charge are profited, at least indirectly, by the control of so large an amount of funds, since not only is money itself power, but even its custody. Senator BRANDRETH has given notice of a bill to take these unclaimed moneys from the institutions where they are deposited in order to place them under the direct control of the State, their interest to be devoted to public education.

A curious development (and important, if true) reaches us from New-Orleans. The *Delta*, of that city, in an editorial article in its issue of yesterday, as we learn by telegraph, asserts that the African Slave-trade has already been reopened by the South, and that a regular dépôt has been established on Pearl River, in Mississippi, where cargoes of negroes have been received, and sold into Slavery. The vessels engaged in the business carry the French flag, because the British cruisers on the African coast will not trouble it.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, transacted considerable routine business. The Committee on Lands and Places was directed to report at next meeting as to the eligibility of purchasing Ward's Island, and a Committee was appointed to go to Albany and oppose the Metropolitan Police Bill.

The Councilmen's Committee on Railroads met in the City Hall and listened to complaints of property owners on Fourth-avenue against the Harlem Railroad Company, and the Committee on Streets heard the opinions of Mr. DOWNING and others as to the preference they advised for the adoption of the contract system in cleaning the streets of the City.

Judge EDMONDS sat yesterday evening as referee in the case of JOBSON and SEELY, for contempt, in having got into a personal encounter, before Mr. WHITING, a referee. He heard all the testimony, including that of the parties accused, and Madame LOLA MONTEZ, and, after receiving apologies from the former, announced that he would report to the Court to-day.

The Committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, appointed to investigate the matter of the proposed location of Quarantine at Sandy Hook, yesterday reported adversely to the application of the New-York Commissioners, and the Legislature adopted the report and ordered it printed.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quite brisk and buoyant for Cotton. The reported sales amounted to 4,000 bales, part *in transitu*. Breadstuffs were rather quiet. Wheat was in demand at former rates. Other kinds presented no important change. A moderate business was reported in Groceries, which were quoted firm. Provisions were less active, and hog products tended downward. Hides and Leather were freely sought after at rising prices. No very remarkable alteration occurred in other branches of trade.

The Ocean Mail Service.

We have more than once expressed doubts as to the wisdom of the policy acted upon by our Government in paying large subventions to ocean steamers for the transportation of the mail. But no one can look with satisfaction upon what is certain to be the result of the abandonment of that policy. Within five years from the present time, under such circumstances, we shall not have a first-class ocean steamer afloat upon the Atlantic. We may have freighting propellers—available for second and third-class passengers—but the entire mail service, and the whole first-class passenger traffic, will be performed by vessels owned by British capitalists and carrying the British flag.

It is an established and conceded fact that, without Government aid, nominally in compensation for mail service, no line of ocean steamers can possibly be maintained. The Vanderbilt experiment confirms, rather than refutes, this position; for with an enormous business, and all the receipts of letters, it has done nothing but damage the competing lines. The freight and passenger traffic is not sufficient to maintain a line of ocean steamers; and those now afloat must be withdrawn if the Government persists in the policy upon which it now seems inclined to enter.

The simple question to be considered, therefore, is whether it is desirable that the whole steamer traffic between Europe and the United States should be monopolized by English vessels—or whether it is worth, in a national point of view, the money it would cost to establish and maintain American competing lines.

Ultra Free-trade men—those who avowedly sacrifice all considerations of practical advantage to a theory—will insist that the Government has nothing whatever to do with the matter; and that if the English can transact our shipping business, can carry our mails, and transport our goods and our passengers, cheaper than we can do it ourselves, they should by all means be permitted to do so. The whole transaction, they will say, is simply one of dollars and cents; if the English Government choose to pay five or six hundred thousand dollars every year for the sake of securing our carrying trade, we save just so much by allowing them to do it, and can spend the money in some other way, and our Government, they insist, has no right to expend upon the mail service more money than it receives.

But this argument would compel the abandonment of the mail service in half the United States. The receipts for postage in the Southern half of the Union always fall enormously short of the receipts:—and in the whole country the Postal expenditures are nearly two millions of dollars more than the receipts. There is no more reason for abandoning the *ocean* department, than any other department, of the mail service. Why should the *foreign* mail be abandoned any more than the Southern mail? Both are unprofitable:—both involve the Government in pecuniary loss. But they are equally parts of one system; and if the Postal system is to be maintained they should both be maintained also. The parts which do pay must make up the deficiencies of those which do not:—and if the system as a whole is unprofitable, it should either be abandoned altogether or borne by the public as essential to the public good.

We are a little surprised to find the advocates of a protective tariff denouncing the policy of protecting American ocean steamers. The *Tribune*, which is one of the few journals that adhere to the Protective policy on general principles, is especially emphatic in resisting the grant of money to any American line of ocean steamers. It perceives the apparent inconsistency of its position upon this subject with its general advocacy of Protection;—it attempts to draw a distinction between grants to a particular company, and a law for the benefit of everybody engaged in a particular trade, and alleges that while the one is grossly unfair and un-American, the latter is eminently liberal and judicious. Attention moreover is called with great force to the fact that no people in the world are less indebted than the Americans for success, in any walk of life they may enter upon, to extraneous aid, and that "the American man is the man of all men who has achieved his own elevation"—all of which is perfectly true, if not exactly in the nature of news. But an argument of this sort may be directed with far greater force against general protection than against this particular protection. A protective tariff is in reality a Government grant in aid of particular interests. The Bay State Woolen Mills Company finds it cannot compete in the market with British Woolen Mills Companies. It applies to the Government for aid, and the Government agrees to make good the difference between the price at which it can afford to sell its goods and the price at which the British can sell theirs. There are two ways of doing this—either by direct grant from the public treasury, or by a tax levied on the whole community in the shape of custom-house duties. The principle is the same in both cases, and the source from which the money comes is the same in both. The only difference is in the mode in which the dollars find their way to the pockets of the mill-owners.

The distinction attempted to be drawn between letter-carrying, ocean steamers and cotton mills, so far as the principle of protection is concerned, is vain and frivolous. The principle on which protection is based is, that it is the duty of the Government to place all native enterprises, which are unable of themselves to compete with foreigners, in a position to do so successfully, in the hope that, in the long run, they may be able to dispense with any aid whatever. If one interest or enterprise be entitled to this aid, all are. If the Collins Company find they cannot run ocean steamers of a certain power and speed, and with a certain sort of accommodation, at as cheap a rate as the British, they are entitled, upon the protective theory, to government subvention in enabling them to do so. This aid may be afforded in two ways, either by a poll-tax levied upon all passengers traveling by foreign steamers, or by a direct grant from the Federal treasury. Nay, more; all companies who feel disposed to go into this business of fast ocean mail steamers, with four meals a day, gorgeous upholstery, polite, gentlemanly barkeepers, and skillful and courageous captains, are, on the principle which our cotemporary applies to the protection of native interests, entitled in case they find they cannot compete with the British without loss, to ask Congress to make up the deficiency. There is no escaping from this conclusion. "Like case, like rule," as the Chief Justice says. If all men who choose to enter the spinning and weaving business are entitled to State aid, so are all men who choose to enter the ocean steamboat business. The two tests by which the validity of the applicants' claim is to be ascertained, are these, "Are you able to compete with foreigners?" "Will your business, if you should ever be able to carry it on unaided, be useful to the country?" The Collins Company are in a rather better position, in this instance, than most other Government *protégés*, for the simple reason that they render some service to the State in carrying the mails. If anything can justify the monopoly they have enjoyed, this does.

But the question of enabling our American ocean steamers to maintain their ground, by liberal payments for mail service, involves other considerations than those which enter into the subject of Protection. It is a matter of national pride and of national safety, as well as of dollars and cents. And we trust it will be considered in a liberal and enlightened spirit by the Government which has it in charge.

The South and Disunion.

The New-Orleans *Bee*, in its issue of the 18th inst., takes for the text of some extended remarks, a statement of ours to the effect, that

> "Unless Kansas can be compelled to receive a Constitution which nine-tenths of her people had no hand in framing, which they abhor and would repudiate, then we are told the dire contingency has arisen in which the Slave States must sever the bonds of confederacy, and establish an independent empire."

In this the *Bee* says there are "flagrant misstatements, and abundant errors." It denies that nine-tenths of the people of Kansas are opposed to the Lecompton Constitution, and also that the South is prepared to dissolve the Union in case of the rejection of that instrument by Congress.

We shall not contest the issue offered us in respect to the exact proportion of the people of Kansas who repudiate the Lecompton fraud. While we believe that we have understated rather than exaggerated, we are still willing the *Bee* should hold its own opinion: and we have not asserted that the South was generally prepared to sever the bonds of Confederacy in the contingency referred to. What we said was that such threats have been made,—a statement which the *Bee* will not deny. That the majority of Southern men are attached to the Union we have neither questioned nor doubted. Yet there is an actual party, who, if they mean what they say, are looking to the rejection of the Lecompton Constitution as a pretext for disunion.

The New-Orleans paper quotes our language in reference to the preponderance of Free States, and remarks upon it as follows:

> "Now, here is the question stripped of all disguises. The Constitution of the United States authorizes the admission of new States with the single indispensable qualification of a Republican Constitution. Does the North, whenever it shall obtain the requisite numerical preponderance, intend to obey this mandate, and allow new States to come into the Union, with or without Slavery, as their respective inhabitants may determine, or will it, as our cotemporary vaguely threatens, admit no more Slave States? If the former, the Union is one of equality, as of yore; if the latter, the South is at the mercy of a despotic and fanatical majority, which, in its zeal for the interests of freedom, will by degrees encroach on her rights, rob her of them one by one, hem her round with hostile communities, and reduce her to degradation and vassalage. Lovers of the Union as we have ever been, when such a contingency arrives, we humbly think it will be time for the South to ask herself whether the perils of disunion are not preferable to so vile and hopeless a servitude."

We have no difficulty in answering the question here put. The North will not use the power which a large majority in each House of Congress gives it, to violate any rights secured by the Constitution.

If a new State shall present itself, in which a majority of the people shall frame a Constitution tolerating Slavery, the opposition to its admission would be confined to an insignificant and powerless faction. For, although the people of the Free States prefer to see all new members of the Confederacy come in without Slavery, they yet sacredly respect the will of the people of such States, and concede their right to establish such institutions as they may please. The "decided preponderance" to which we referred will be gained upon the accession of Kansas, Minnesota and Oregon, and will be forever maintained by the natural course of emigration; not, as the *Bee* understood us to mean, by the future exclusion of slave States. The North, safe in its present and prospective power, is too just and magnanimous to invite the contingency which, in the opinion of the *Bee*, would justify the serious consideration of "the perils of disunion." We believe that there will always be conservative, cool, patriotic men enough in each section to preserve the Union, and that measures leading to separation will be left to intemperate fanatics, and heated sectional partisans.

> HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.—The *Evening Bulletin* of Wednesday has an editorial alleging that Governor WALKER has ceased his opposition to the Lecompton fraud, and suggesting certain motives. We have no authority to speak for Mr. WALKER, but, our life for it, in proper time and fitting place, Mr. WALKER will speak for himself. His character, and his high position as a champion of right, already speak for him, and say that it is a moral impossibility that he will—we do not say desert his colors, but lower them for a moment. We are ashamed to say thus much, but fear our entire silence may be misconstrued.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Those who assail Governor WALKER act upon slight grounds. To sustain the charge that he has surrendered his opposition to the Lecompton fraud there is no evidence, except that two or three meetings have occurred without his coöperation. The *Philadelphia Press* is more likely to understand Governor WALKER'S position than his accusers, and its intimation that he will soon "speak for himself" is probably not without significance.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.—These events, though personal, are not therefore strictly private. The community has an interest in them. In some countries accurate registers are kept, by which any person can inform himself respecting the births, marriages and deaths within a certain district. All attempts to keep such records in this State have hitherto failed. But we are glad to see that Senator SCOTT is determined to try again. On Wednesday he introduced for that purpose a bill, which was referred to a select committee. Probably it will pass, but whether it can be practically enforced is quite another matter. Our people have a repugnance to recording marriages and deaths, which arises from carelessness, and a horror of publishing births, occasioned by false delicacy. Yet the registration proposed by Senator SCOTT is so important in many public respects, that we trust he may realize his design, not only in the enactment of his bill, but in the general observance of the law.

Time and the "Times."

A text now lies before us from which, were we disposed to do so, we might easily extract a very lengthy, true and tedious sermon. It is neither more nor less than a copy of the London *Times*, No. 5,081, being that for April 17, 1801. At the first glance any reader of newspapers might readily take this infant Thunderer for a copy of the Bengal *Hurkaru*, or the New-York *Sun*. Its single small folio, its lone leader, its scanty advertisements, do not so much as foreshadow the mighty journal of 1858, with its triple and sometimes quadruple sheets, its serried array of essays, philippics, criticisms, jeremiads or eulogies upon subjects taken from the wide surface of the world; its literal volumes of notices, advertisements, intimations, communications, lists of every sort and kind, covering every conceivable variety of human interests, wants and passions. In fifty years the *Times* has grown in size from 18 inches by 25, to 24 by 36, and although the adult preserves the formal outlines and leading features of its early days, it has multiplied full a thousand-fold its capacity and its contents, and the contrasts and analogies which crowd upon the mind in the contemplation of this time-worn and tarnished mirror of a by-gone generation, involve a lecture upon the progress of the age more eloquent than was ever preached by mortal lips. In the *Times* of 1801, we find fifteen worthy people advising all London of their fitness to cook, wash, bottle wine, and otherwise minister at the domestic altars. In the *Times* of 1858 the "servants' advertisements" alone, are too numerous to be counted by a busy man, but fill by actual measurement a space of *five feet and a half* in length in the columns of the newspaper. In 1801, the commercial world of London could claim only a small corner in the *Times*, of three fingers' breadth, for intelligence of the rise and fall of stocks. In 1858, the Money Markets alone are reported and discussed through five solid columns of conspicuous type. In 1801, there were still perukes to be seen in London streets, in spite of CHARLES JAMES FOX, the French Revolution, the Prince Regents, and the Maccaronis; and one solitary artist invites the nobility and gentry to test his "gold and silver springs," and to select for themselves among the "crops of hair" which store his shop. In 1858, in one day's issue, we find fifteen tonsorial adepts warning all the world against "Alopecia" or baldness, and promising to dye the grayest hair black or brown without risk of such intermediate tinges of blue, green, or purple as drove Mr. Tittlebat Titmouse wild. But if the times have changed, we, and the world have changed with them. In April, 1801, WM. PITT was managing England in the name of Mr. ADDINGTON, having brought his own ministry into what a witty cotemporary called the "aorist tense" by his course on the Catholic Question—for many a liberal in England echoed the wonder of the *Annual Register*, that anybody should think the Catholics oppressed, since they really "Enjoyed every possible right excepting seats in Parliament and eligibility to about thirty public posts!" In February, 1858, Lord PALMERSTON is managing England in his own name, and playing as clever a game of coquetry as Mr. PITT, with a liberalism which would have seemed rank Jacobin radicalism to the English statesmen of fifty years ago. In 1801, PITT thought the finances of England flourishing and prosperous because she had an income of £16,000,000, and a war deficit of only £25,000,000. In 1858, the English grumble over a war deficiency of £3,000,000, on an income of £72,000,000! The wealth of 1801 was indeed poverty when compared with the wealth of 1858, and England's progress in power and resources during the past half century makes the progress of the *Times* newspaper seem but an odometer of the people. The wealth of Great Britain has grown during this period at a rate which can only be compared to the cotemporaneous rate of increase of the population of the United States. Indeed from 1801 to 1841 these ratios curiously coincide. In those forty years the inhabitants of this country tripled their numbers, and during the same time the property of Great Bitain, as indicated by the simple item of insurances, was tripled in value. In 1801 the custom duties of England yielded £1,250,000; in 1857 £23,500,000. The gradual but steady liberalizing of the policy, as well commercial as social, of Great Britain has borne abundant fruits in every department of the national existence. In 1801, for instance, Mr. PITT thought it a capital bit of financiering to raise the postage revenue of Great Britain by an increase of rates, and added in this way some £150,000 to the income of the Exchequer. In 1857 under the operation of precisely the opposite theory, the *net* revenue of the Post-Office rises to nearly £3,000,000.

In the *Times* of 1801 we find a notice of the meeting of the "Philanthropic Society of St. George's Fields," for the protection and education of the children of convicts, side by side with the conviction and *capital* sentence of three men by Lord KENYON, at the Old Bailey, one for stealing three velvet cushions, and the others for stealing a sheep. In 1858 England is netted over with a system of reformatory societies and industrial schools for the neglected of the poor, and grave philosophers discuss the propriety of an entire abolition of the death penalty for the most heinous offences. So closely has the moral advance of mankind kept pace with the development of their material welfare. The modifications which time has brought about in the foreign relations of England are not less profound than the internal changes indicated by this monitor of the past. They offer, too, some curious points of analogy, as well as of contrast. There is a thunder of war in the columns of the *Times* for April, 1801—but the cannon echoes not from Lucknow or Canton, and the hero of the hour is not a HAVELOCK or a NEILL. Preëminent then, as now, by virtue of its enterprise, the organ in Printing House-square lays before all England, through its "private correspondence," a full account of the terrible naval action at Copenhagen, and Earl ST. VINCENT moves, in the House of Lords, a vote of thanks to Admiral Sir HYDE PARKER, and to HORATIO, Lord NELSON, for their skill and gallantry in the destruction of the Danish fleet. There were rumors, too, of an assassination then, and of an Imperial victim, but the London journal makes no moan over the matter, and ill-conceals the national delight that a fit of "apoplexy" should have removed the Czar PAUL and broken up the Northern League, by putting upon the throne of all the Russias ALEXANDER the First, the friend of England and of Europe. And then, too, as now, there was question of a BONAPARTE, not yet, indeed, Emperor, but, under the title of First Consul, planning despotism for France and invasion for the inviolate Island. And the *Times* haughtily asks whether this ruler, whom it sarcastically describes as the "man formed to appreciate the Emperor PAUL," will take a lesson from his troubles, and learn to moderate his extravagant ambition—or whether France will longer submit to his various "modes of tyranny." Possibly, if the London *Times* and the English Government of 1858 were as free from "entangling alliances," the same queries might be even now hurled with an emphasis more courteous, but not less decisive, at the nephew of his uncle; and the elevation of General ESPINESSE to the virtual viziership of a military autocracy has, doubtless, awakened as many and as far-reaching anticipations in the hearts of the English statesmen of to-day, as the "requisitions," the Egyptian expeditions and the Boulogne army provoked just fifty years ago.

Our own republic, then just eighteen years of age, filled but a small space in the eye of the world. This great metropolis of New-York was then too small a town to find a place in the Court-Almanac of Gotha among the 220 chief cities of the earth, and America was represented by Boston, the birthplace of the Revolution, and Philadelphia, the birthplace of the nation—the first of which towns was about one-fourth, and the second just one-half as large as French Bordeaux or English Bristol, while both of them combined fell short by more than fifty per cent. of the size of Spanish Barcelona. Nevertheless, we find ourselves mentioned once, and that in no dishonorable connection. After the action at Copenhagen the *Times'* correspondent writes that "Mr. PITCAIRN, the American Consul at Hamburg, has protested against the pulling up of the buoys in the Elbe, and declares that he will hold the Danish Government responsible for any damage to American vessels in consequence." This characteristic piece of thrift and valor we are happy to learn "had the desired effect;" and we won back the buoys for the Elbe just as, half a century later, we were to break down the exaction of the Sound dues at Elsinore. If we had no other national traditions than those of our demonstrations all the world over in favor of the rights of peace and the laws of commerce, we might safely deliver our national fame into the keeping of any journalism, whether at home or abroad. But in March, 1801, Mr. JEFFERSON took the oaths as President of the United States, and with him the "French" party went into power, and it would be a curious inquiry whether Mr. PITCAIRN, who must have been appointed by WASHINGTON or ADAMS, did or did not lose his Hamburg consulship for his spirited demonstration, on the strength of party ties, and as a tribute to the injured First Consul of France.

A Party Growl.

From the Evening Post.

> Governor KING has made something of a sensation in political circles by nominating new Harbor-Masters in the place of three whom we have been accustomed to regard as good Republicans, and two of whom, at least, we know to be good officers. *What is the matter?* We hope the Governor is not permitting himself to be made unwittingly an instrument of the Sandy Hook Quarantine speculators.

To make this outrage on the Governor's part still more conspicuous, it should be added that the "good Republicans" whom he proposes to supersede have only held the office six or eight years. Rotation, it should be borne in mind, is a Democratic doctrine. Governor KING must be going over to the enemy. Let him be watched!

BURYING THE BONES OF TREASONABLE DEMOCRATS.—We copy in another part of this paper an article from yesterday's *Union*, bitterly denunciatory of DOUGLAS and WISE, whom, without naming, it characterizes, the one as "a bold, adventurous legislator and partisan giant," the other as "an orator of dashing, slashing, headlong eloquence," and both of whom it consigns to the "catacombs" where rest the remains of "departed politicians."

In its war upon these distinguished Democratic leaders the Administration now affects no disguise of doubtful words. They, and those who act with them, are denounced and excommunicated. But the issue of the conflict is not yet certain to be favorable to the President. Neither the "Giant" nor the "Orator" is likely to take without giving blows. Perhaps there are no two men in the Democratic Party less fitted by nature for meek submission than Senator DOUGLAS and Governor WISE. If the Administration expects to bury them quietly, we predict it will find itself mistaken. Their funeral will be largely attended by friends more in anger than sorrow, and their speedy resurrection may be confidently expected. The Democratic Party is not strong enough to kill off such men for such a cause. Their "bones" will be found exceedingly troublesome to the official grave-digger.

MULTIPLICITY OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.—There is a movement on foot to consolidate several of the leading Religious Societies for the purpose of increased economy in expenditure. It might very profitably be extended to our charitable associations of all kinds. There are too many of them. A very large proportion of the money collected for charitable purposes is expended in keeping up the machinery of the Societies. There are half-a-dozen officers to be paid, and rooms to be rented, where one would suffice for all practical purposes.

Many of these Societies are kept up mainly for the purpose of supporting the men who act as their officers. There are several of our City Associations *two-thirds* of whose aggregate receipts are expended in paying the salaries of agents and secretaries, and other incidental expenses. This is all wrong, and ought to be reformed. One Society of each kind is quite enough for all purposes of practical benevolence.

Decline of Party.

The Albany correspondent of the Syra[illegible] *Journal*, (a Republican paper,) in adverti[illegible] Governor KING'S unsuccessful effort to [illegible] Mr. BENTON from the Auditorship, says:

> "The conviction is general that the Govern[illegible] a too strict adherence to a rule that obtained, i[illegible] days, has made too great a sacrifice to party. [illegible] spirit of the age tends more to individualism, [illegible] the formation of new organizations by natural [illegible]ties, than to a blind adherence to party rules and party discipline."

Such a declaration is significant of the decadence of party spirit. The Governor nominated Mr. LEAVENWORTH, a member of his own party, and a gentleman of undoubted qualifications, to supersede Mr. BENTON, a political opponent. But Mr. B. is admitted, on all hands, to fill the office with integrity and ability. Consequently the Senate, although containing a majority of Republicans, refuses to confirm Mr. LEAVENWORTH'S nomination, thus leaving Mr. BENTON in office.

Doubtless the Syracuse *Journal's* correspondent is correct that "the spirit of the age" is adverse to "a blind adherence to party rules and party discipline." Nor is the fact to be deplored.

STREET BEGGARS.—The number of street beggars seems to be constantly increasing. At every corner passers-by are besieged by mendicancy in some form or other. Why do not the Police suppress this nuisance? If these persons need charity it is the duty of the public authorities to afford it. If they are impostors and professional beggars, as most of them undoubtedly are, they should be suppressed and punished.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be a cheap performance at this house to-night, the opera being "Ernani," with D'ANGRI, LA GRANGE, BIGNARDI, GASSIER, &c., in the cast.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—Mr. BURNETT, the efficient stage manager of this house, takes his benefit to-night. He has provided an excellent bill, and should be remembered.

MEYERBEER'S "Robert il Diavolo" attracted a fine house last night—the best of the season, so far. It was a fine performance, and gave general satisfaction. To-night, "Ernani," at cheap prices.

CLASSICAL MATINEE.—Messrs. MASON and THOMAS give their second Classical Matinée to-day, at Spingler Institute, Union-square. The programme is an attractive one.

Sea and Ship News.

We see it stated in the North Wales *Chronicle*, on authority, that Holyhead has been fixed upon as the port from which the *Leviathan* will start this Spring.

VESSELS OVERDUE.—There are a large number of vessels from ports in Europe for this port now due and overdue. The following have been out sixty days and over:

Ship *Caravan*, SANDS, from Liverpool Dec. 9.
Ship *A. Z.*, GREEN, from Liverpool Dec. 26.
Ship *Constantine*, MACODUCK, from Liverpool Dec. 26.
Ship *J. J. Boyd*, THOMAS, from Liverpool Dec. 28.
Ship *Manhattan*, DIXON, from Liverpool Dec. 29.
Ship *C. A. Stamler*, ROGERS, from Flushing Dec. 30.

The Hamburg ships *Howard* and *Sir Robert Peel* arrived yesterday morning, the former having been 96 days, and the latter 85 days.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS FOR SOUND TRAVEL.—The steamers *Commonwealth* and *Worcester*, of the Norwich and Worcester line to Boston, will leave foot of Cortlandt-street at 5 P. M., instead of 4, on and after Monday next.

The Fall River line to Boston, on and after Monday next, March 1, will leave Pier 3, North River, at 5 P. M., instead of 4, as heretofore.

THE LAST OF THE JOHN MILTON.—By the Long Island express from East Hampton, yesterday, we learn that only eleven bodies have, as yet, been found, on all of which inquests have been held. Mr. T. H. TAYLOR, from Hartford, returned yesterday from East Hampton, having one of the bodies in charge, which he had identified as that of his brother-in-law. A gentleman from New-Bedford returned, too, having a body identified as belonging to that place. The Captain's wig has been found on the beach, near the scene of the wreck, but his body had not been recovered. A life-boat which was on board has not been seen.

NAVAL.—The United States Revenue steamer *Shubrick*, from Philadelphia for California, was at Pernambuco, Jan. 31. All well.

The Diamond Lens Controversy.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: Observing a controversy in your paper with respect to an alleged manuscript production of the late WILLIAM NORTH, which bears most a remarkable, if not identical, similarity with a recent performance of a Mr. FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN, I beg to add my personal testimony as to the correctness of the correspondent in your issue of this morning. I had the pleasure of a most intimate acquaintance with Mr. NORTH, who was engaged by me to contribute to the *Sachem* newspaper, of which I was editor and proprietor, and during a period of a long and severe illness, Mr. NORTH was a daily visitor to my house and there remained many hours in my companionship. At that time Mr. NORTH submitted for my perusal several manuscripts, upon two of which he had expended much time, and which he regarded with a deal of pride and satisfaction. One of these was subsequently printed in *Putnam's Magazine*, under the title of the "Living Corpse;" and the other, which remained inedited up to the time of his decease, I can conscientiously identify as the waif on which Mr. O'BRIEN has lain violent hands. I remember both tales with great distinctness, as much from their fantastic conception as from the apparently Germanic source of their origin. Mr. NORTH had been educated at a German University, and was an enthusiastic admirer of HOFFMANN, and other writers of the grotesque school.

Mr. NORTH, in his life-time, had been on intimate terms with Mr. O'BRIEN; but shortly prior to his composition of the *Slave of the Lamp*, their good-fellowship had been dissolved from a quarrel, and the romancer satirized his former companion under the title of Fitzgammon in that novel, which was only finished the morning of his suicide. Any person acquainted with the two parties cannot fail to draw a disparaging distinction between the scholastic attainments of the late Mr. NORTH and the Hibernian pretensions of the ever-present and somewhat pertinacious Mr. FITZ-JAMES O'BRIEN, whose sole merit in Saxon literature must be derived from his apochryphal descent from the Kings of old Erin.

Respectfully yours, THOMAS PICTON.

Political.

The Republican State Committee of Rhode Island has called a State Convention, to meet the 17th of March, at Providence.

Schoharie County has elected 12 Democrats and 4 Republican Supervisors.

The Supervisors elected in Schuyler County are a majority in favor of Watkins as the County-seat.

The Know-Nothing Party in Connecticut has attempted a reorganization. Governor MINOR made a speech at a Convention in Hartford on Wednesday.

E. C. SCRANTON, Esq., declines the nomination for Governor tendered him by the American Party in Connecticut, on the ground that the party is not "national" enough.

THE TAX-ROLLS.—The twelve deputies appointed by the Commissioners of Taxes, under the new tax law, to make assessments, represent that the value of real estate in this City, for the year 1858, is greater than last year by $17,134,100. In every Ward except the Second there has been an increase since last year. The decrease in the Second Ward was $1,300,653, and the increase in the other Wards altogether, $18,434,753. There is $58,482,559 worth of property exempt from taxation this year. The tax-rolls will remain open until the 1st of May, and those tax-payers who neglect to inspect them run the risk of being compelled to pay higher taxes than they justly owe. Unless the assessment rolls are corrected before that time they will be confirmed, and there will be no alteration of errors in them after May 1.

JOBSON AGAIN.

The Contempt Case—Evidence on Both Sides—Testimony of Madame Lola Montez—Judge Edmonds Intimates his Opinion—The Parties Apologize.

At 3 P. M., yesterday, Judge **Edmonds** sat in the Special Term room of the Supreme Court, to investigate the facts of the contempt alleged to have been committed by Mr. Frederick D. Seely, and Mr. David Wemyss Jobson, in the presence of Mr. John N. Whiting, who was Referee in a case in which Mr. Jobson was the plaintiff's assignee and principal witness, and Mr. Seely the defendant's counsel. The matter was referred to Judge **Edmonds** on the order of Judge Sutherland, at the instance of Mr. Whiting, the Referee, and with the consent of Mr. Clinton, who acted as Mr. Seely's counsel.

The apartment was crowded with witnesses and spectators. Among the former was Madame **Lola Montez**, who entered the Court, accompanied by some of her friends, and seated herself by the stove, where she amused herself with reading a newspaper, and making occasional *sotto voce* comments, more pointed than flattering, on the testimony of Mr. Jobson and his counsel. The Judge, with a commendable appreciation of pertinence and brevity, excluded all the irrelevant matter possible, and limited the testimony on each side to that of the principal and two witnesses. At the outset the Judge elicited from both parties an admission of assault and battery, and informed them that if either Mr. Seely or Mr. Jobson could show that he used no more force than was necessary at the instant to guard himself against threatened violence, that might excuse him from contempt.

Mr. Clinton said that was precisely what he wanted to introduce proof to show.

The Judge stated that the testimony, then, so far as Mr. Seely was concerned, would be confined to the point of his having resorted to no more violence on his part than was necessary to protect him from an assault upon him.

Mr. Clinton added—From an assault actually made.

Mr. Schermerhorn stated that the case which would be proved for Mr. Jobson would be this: that there was an affray pending the suit before the Referee, Mr. Whiting, and that it commenced in this way: that provocative language had been made use of by Mr. Seely to Mr. Jobson, that he (Seely) departed from the question then pending, and then pointing his finger derisively at Mr. Jobson, called him names.

Referee—What names did he call?

Mr. Schermerhorn—He called him "fellow," in a derisive manner, to which Mr. Jobson replied by calling him some epithets.

Referee—What were the epithets he used?

Mr. Schermerhorn—He called Mr. Seely a vagabond. He remarked to Mr. Seely that such language was worthy a shyster, or pettifogger, or something of that kind, but first demanded the Referee's protection. Mr. Seely, upon that, rose from his seat, and said he would drop Mr. Jobson down three stories and out of the window; and immediately upon that allegation or assertion, Mr. Jobson told him that it was unnecessary to have trouble there; that he would go out of the room with him; "then," said Mr. Seely, "I will finish you off here," and struck Mr. Jobson violently. Mr. Jobson then raised his stick to defend himself, which Mr. Seely seized, drew from him, and with it struck Mr. Jobson repeatedly over the head: then threw it down and followed up his blows with his fist.

Referee—I have got enough. Call your first witness.

Mr. Schermerhorn—We would like Mr. Whiting to be here.

Referee—Mr. Whiting is out of town.

Mr. Clinton stated further that he would offer evidence that Mr. Jobson had made threats both before Mr. Seely and to others against him, (Mr Seely,) which would show that Mr. Seely had a right to be on his guard, and that on the occasion previous to this assault, Jobson had come to the reference armed with a whip, with which he had committed the assault on the occasion now in question.

The Referee, without permitting the preliminaries to go much further, decided that the principals might be examined as witnesses, and ordered the case to proceed.

Mr. Jobson took the stand, and was examined by his counsel, whose questions, as being unnecessary, irrelevant, or cumulative, were frequently cut short by the Referee, and ruled out *instanter*.

Jobson deposed in substance that on the occasion on which difficulty occurred before Mr. Whiting, he had sat for about half an hour exposed to a pretty extensive torrent of abuse from a pretty lively lady; that withal he kept quite silent; that her counsel interposed when Judge Schermerhorn appeared to be pressing her somewhat hard, and called him (witness) a fellow, and pointed to him in a most insulting manner; that he rose up and asked the protection of the Court against language which could only emanate from a shyster or pettifogger; the person alluded to—the other party—Seely, he believed, was his name—got up and applied some offensive epithet to him which he forgot, and added that it would take little to make him throw him (witness) out of the three-story window; witness thought it was a very improper place to have a brawl, and stated, "You had better come across the room and try that;" Seely replied, "Oh, no, I will finish you off here—I make it my practice to settle these accounts as I go;" thereupon he advanced half round the stove and struck witness a very violent blow on the mouth, from which he was still suffering; witness fell back, staggered, but immediately recovering his position, started up, rushed forward to Seely, raised his whip and struck him with it or attempted to strike, but at that moment he was seized behind with great violence by a man named Polley, who calls himself a police-officer, but he was dressed in private clothes, and he said: "Now, I have caught you;" witness was dragged away, and while this man held him, he thought he was struck once or twice by the same individual, (Seely,) but he was not so certain of that; in fact, Seely was hitting round in all directions; witness only got one blow on the mouth, but Seely struck Judge Schermerhorn and Mr. Brady, who was there assisting Judge Schermerhorn to take the evidence; at the same time a party whom he (witness) now recognized in Court, (who proved to be Dr. Spiers,) and who seemed to have something in his hand, made a blow at witness with his fist, but it fell short of him, and he then seized witness, whose clothes were very much torn; then another of the parties in disguise came up and said, "No, you come with us," and dragged him away; finding a policeman in uniform at the door, the witness wanted to come back for his papers; he came back in custody and Seely struck him several times; one of the men who had him in custody at that time was Thomas H. Polley, the other Edward R. Wright. Witness asked one of them if he had issued a warrant against him, whereupon he produced his shield for the first time, and said that was his warrant; witness then went away and got his hat, but he found that some person had passed a wrong hat to him; this very lively old lady told the people to take particular precautions lest he should be stealing the hat what passed after that witness did not know; he was taken away in custody, and one of the policemen wanted to take him to the Nineteenth Ward Station-house, but he insisted on being taken before the first Police Magistrate.

In reply to questions by the Court, and counsel for Mr. Seely, the witness stated that when Seely used the word "fellow" he (witness) was sitting beside Mr. Schermerhorn; that he was always in the habit of carrying a light cane; that he had been in possession of the old riding whip he had on that occasion for many years; that he had been carrying it for a week or ten days previously, and that he had taken it as a substitute for his cane, which was a small whalebone cane, not weighing more than two ounces, and which had been broken; that he had carried this whip with him to the previous meeting, and had carried a different one since the meeting at which the difficulty had occurred, because a gentleman had presented one to him since then; when witness was asking the protection of the referee against the words employed by the counsel, he had the whip raised in his hand, (in front of him, not down,) but not with the view of assaulting the counsel; witness never called Mr. Seely a liar, but, at a previous reference, he gave him the lie.

Mr. C. B. Schermerhorn, Mr. Jobson's counsel, next took the stand. He was proceeding to give his account of the affray at length, when he was interrupted by the Referee, who asked him whether his statement would differ in any way from Mr. Jobson's.

He replied that substantially they were the same statement, and so the direct examination was not proceeded with.

On his cross-examination Mr. Schermerhorn said he did not see any act of violence on the part of Mr. Jobson until he was struck by Mr. Seely. He rose from his seat previous to that, and, when addressing the referee, had his whip gesticulating, but did not offer to strike.

Mr. John Brady, who was the next and last witness for Mr. Jobson, narrated the affair in terms substantially similar to those of Jobson himself and his counsel. Jobson, he said, when addressing the referee, and asking to be protected from the insults of "a shyster or a pettifogger like that," (pointing to Mr. Seely,) was shaking his whip in his hand, seemingly as though he were drawing the attention of the Court to the fact.

Mr. Seely was then called to the stand, and gave his version of the occurrence in this way: I was addressing the Referee as to the admissability of some evidence alluded to by Mr. Schermerhorn, and said that this witness, alluding to the lady, was called to impeach this fellow, Jobson—this man; Mr. Jobson then rose from his seat, and took up this whip, (the whip being in Court,) or one similar to it; it was not then broken, however; he waived it in this way, (threateningly,) addressing the Referee, and using this offensive language about shyster, vagabond, and all that sort of trash, in reference to me; I then rose and said, "I am addressing myself to the Court, Sir, not to you;" Mr. Jobson then came towards me with this stick up in this way, (raised to strike;) I was writing at the corner of the Referee's table, and he invited me out to this back room; he said, "you come out here;" that struck me as being rather ridiculous, especially as I had a lady there as a witness, whom I had to take care of first; I laughed at him; then he came towards me in that threatening manner I have described, and raised himself to come at me; I threw up my left arm, advanced towards him, and struck it against the whip, thereby elevating the whip slightly, which bent over and struck me on the head; it was not a serious injury, and I never pretended that it was, but there was a slight mark there; I immediately took hold of this stick, as near his hand as possible, as I supposed at the time that there was a knife in it, took it from him, and threw it down; it is impossible for me to say whether I did or did not strike him; as I said before, if they say I struck him, I will admit it; I threw the whip down almost instantly, and then made the observation which many of you have heard, that is, that instead of going into the back room to fight, I would fix him there, and then struck at him as he was advancing towards me; I did not go to the other side of the stove at all; I had not any idea, when I went there, of any difficulty, not the slightest, and I never had, on any occasion, used an insulting epithet; the moment they say I struck Jobson, he fell back and the officers took him into the other room; then he came back again and asked me to give him his hat; I said to him, "You had better ask some other gentleman to give you your hat;" he got his hat and walked out in charge of an officer; that was all that passed when he returned for his hat; I neither struck him then nor attempted to strike him; no blows or other violence whatever passed between us after we were separated; previous to that day Mr. Jobson had, during this reference, called me a liar, and I paid no attention to it; he had threatened me with personal violence, and other persons had told me of it; I was told by a gentleman who was informed of it by a person in Mr. Schermerhorn's office, that Jobson had said he would punish Griffin's lawyer, meaning me.

In his cross-examination by Mr. Schermerhorn, Mr. Seely denied that he had ever threatened Jobson or called him a scoundrel; on the contrary the remark the referee made to him was that he had let him alone so hard that it was just as effectual. He disclaimed having been instrumental in procuring a large police force to be in attendance at the reference, beyond delivering an open note, written by Mr. Whiting, the referee, asking that some policemen be in attendance.

In the course of Mr. Seely's cross-examination, which was somewhat tedious, the referee repeatedly interfered to protect the witness.

The next witness was Dr. John W. Spier, whose evidence was confirmatory of Mr. Seely's, with the exception that, according to him, Mr. Seely threatened to drop Jobson out of the third-story window, before any blow was struck.

The last witness was Madame Lola Montez. She was examined as follows, by Mr. Clinton:

Q.—Were you present at the reference at the time of the affray in question? A.—I was, as a witness.

Q.—Did you see the commencement of the affray? A.—I did.

Q.—Be kind enough to state whether Mr. Jobson or Mr. Seely used the first violence? A.—I saw the stick of Mr. Jobson descend upon Mr. Seely; I advanced a little, thinking that he would strike him; I then saw Mr. Seely ward the blow off, and it fell on his shoulder from his head.

Q.—The blow from the stick, you mean? A.—Yes; I was apprehensive myself that there would be a dagger in it, and cried out "Take care of Mr. Seely."

Q.—Was the violence you have described the first violence between these parties that you saw? A.—I was quite close by them; I was perfectly calm, not at all frightened, and I saw it perfectly.

Mr. Schermerhorn—Speak louder.

Witness—I will speak loud enough for you, I warrant you.

Mr. Clinton—My question was whether the violence you have described, of the stick descending on Mr. Seely's head, was the first violence that you saw between the parties? A.—The first violence of Jobson against Seely.

Q.—(By the Court)—What occurred next? A.—Mr. Seely was at one side of the stove, and Mr. Jobson standing at the other; Mr. Seely was very quietly writing, and this respectable gentleman here, this lawyer, (Mr. Schermerhorn,) was questioning me upon my testimony, as to my being a chambermaid, and I was very quietly waiting till this persecution was done; I saw then that Mr. Seely was quietly writing; I looked at him and saw he was very calm. He rose, turned his head to Mr. Whiting, and asked if this fellow was to be allowed to go on in these unnecessary questions; Jobson rose up with an eye full of wickedness, and looked at Mr. Seely; "fellow! how dare you call me a fellow?" I said to him, "You are nothing but a fellow!" you remember my saying that; Mr. Jobson then had risen; he then called unutterable names—names not for my utterance; in fact, there was one name that I did not understand till afterwards.

Referee—What was it?

The witness gave her notion of the word employed, and was corrected by the Referee, who informed her of the proper orthoepy.

"Oh, shyster, is it?" she said. "Excuse me. I did not understand the word. That was all."

Referee—After Mr. Seely warded the blow off, what happened? A.—It seemed to me they both got together again; it seemed in my opinion justly that; I remember perfectly the blow being given, and that I was happy that the blow had not fallen on Mr. Seely's head, where it was intended; it fell here on his shoulder; then I think Jobson went a little further forward and made a grab, and they both grabbed together.

Referee—Now, Mr. Schermerhorn, go on.

Mr. Schermerhorn—I don't want to examine this witness very much; I only want to see how much exactly she knows of it.

Q.—Is your recollection very distinct about this occurrence? A.—Yes; I recollect you calling me Betsy Watson.

Mr. S.—Never mind that. Just speak of the affray. Never mind our conversation. Do you recollect distinctly what occurred about the affair? A.—Yes; I recollect speaking to you about it; you were very frightened—ah, you were *very* frightened; I came up to you and I said, "There, Sir, is the consequence of your doing!"

Mr. S. (uneasily)—Never mind that; never mind that.

Witness—You asked me what you said; I spoke to you, but you were awfully frightened; you were very much annoyed.

Mr. S.—No, I don't think I was very much annoyed. Now, did not Mr. Seely strike Jobson first on that occasion? A.—I told you he did not.

Q.—Will you swear, Madam, that Jobson struck Seely with a whip before any assault was made by Mr Seely on Mr. Jobson? A.—I have sworn once, and that is quite sufficient.

Mr. S.—I speak now of an assault, not of his being struck. I ask you whether Mr. Jobson was not assaulted first? A.—I don't know what you call an assault, but I think you made an assault on me all the time.

Mr. S.—No, an assault is raising the fist to strike at a person. If a man strikes at you he assaults you.

Witness—And what is the meaning of assault and battery?

Mr. S.—Assault and battery is both striking at and hitting.

Witness—Ah, that's it.

Mr. S.—Answer me that question, whether Seely did not strike at Jobson before Jobson raised his whip to strike him? A.—Mr. Seely was entirely cool; so cool that I was astonished at him.

Counsel—Well, now, that don't answer my question.

Referee—She has answered you already.

Counsel—I think she has not.

Referee—She has. She has said she did not see Mr. Seely strike Mr. Jobson, but that the first thing she saw was Jobson in the act of striking Seely.

Witness—Oh, I know how to manage Mr. Schermerhorn: I have seen him before!

Counsel—I asked you whether Mr. Seely had not assaulted Mr. Jobson before you saw Mr. Jobson strike him with his whip?

Witness—And I asked you the meaning of assault and battery. I have never, in all my life, been brought up for assault and battery.

Counsel—You are very fortunate that you have not been.

Witness—Ladies do not use their hands to strike.

Referee—(To Counsel)—Have you any more questions to ask?

Counsel—Yes.

Referee—Then go on.

Q.—Did you state where you saw Seely striking Jobson? A.—I did not say that I saw Seely striking Jobson; I saw Jobson striking Seely.

Q.—Well, I ask you, then. A.—Well, I say no.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Seely strike Jobson? A.—I did not.

Referee—She has already answered that question.

Counsel—I wanted to understand if she did at any time.

Referee—And she answered you.

Q.—Did you make use of this expression: "Pummel him well; I would like to see him pummeled?" A.—I never in my life made use of such an unladylike expression, and no witness will say that I did; I will tell you what I did say: "Never mind him, Mr. Seely; he is not worth striking by a gentleman."

Referee—Oh, never mind that.

Witness—But he asked me, and I must tell what I did say.

Counsel intimated that he had no further questions to put, and the witness retired.

A discursive conversation ensued between the referee and the counsel, in which the latter intimated his opinion on the facts presented. He considered that both Mr. Jobson and Mr. Seely were proven guilty of contempt, even on their own showing. There was this justification for Mr. Seely, however, that he had information direct from the mouth of Mr. Jobson himself, and from the statements of others made by Jobson to them, that Jobson was coming there with an intention of doing violence to him.

Mr. Schermerhorn—That is based on the unsupported assertion of Mr. Seely, and Mr. Jobson expressly denies it.

The Referee proceeded to remark that among the other circumstances operating against Mr. Jobson in this case, was the fact of his having brought this whip on the occasion on which this contempt occurred and on the previous occasion. Now, if a man who was accustomed to carry a cane had lost it, he would not substitute a whip. It was an instrument which no gentleman would ordinarily carry about with him. It was extraordinary that he should furnish himself with such a weapon on such an occasion, and still more extraordinary that in his gesticulations, he should raise the butt end of it. That could not be reconciled with a peaceable disposition when the surrounding circumstances were considered. The very tone and manner in which, according to his own statement of it, he addressed the Referee, was a contempt. Under the pretence of asking the protection of the Court against the improper epithet that had been used against him, he retorted by indulging in most unwarrantable and abusive terms.

Mr. Schermerhorn urged the Referee to receive evidence of Mr. Jobson's having the riding-whip referred to in his possession for a number of years.

The Referee refused, saying he did not think that fact would mend his case in any way, for it had not been shown that Mr. Jobson had been in the habit of riding on horseback.

The Counsel then summed up on each side in very brief addresses on the facts.

The Judge said he was in hopes that he should have been authorized to convey in his report to the Court some apology that would mollify their feelings on the subject.

Mr. Clinton—An apology to the Court is a very different thing from an apology to one's adversary.

Referee—Now, I am acting only as an officer of the Court, and shall be very happy to be made the medium of an apology to the Court, if the parties wish to do so.

Mr. Clinton said he would only state, in behalf of Mr. Seely, that he regretted the occurrence extremely; that he regretted that anything should have occurred to render it necessary for him, in presence of the Court, to use any violence whatever, and that he did not intend going beyond what he thought he had a right to do, and which he thought even the Referee would consider him as having a right to do. If, however, under the excitement, he went beyond that, although probably, under other circumstances, and out of Court, he would have gone much further in resenting the insult, yet he regretted that anything should have occurred to drive him beyond the strict boundary of self-defence. If he had done so, he must express his regret, of course, but he could not disavow the resentment of the insult, and the violence that he thought it necessary to exhibit in defending himself.

The Referee thought that such a view of the matter was very commendable on Mr. Seely's part, and was due both to his bretheren and the Court, and he (Judge **Edmonds**) should take much pleasure in stating as much in his report.

Mr. Jobson, having obtained leave to say a few words, which was accorded him, described, at some length, the severity with which contempt of Court in England is punished, expressed the utmost confidence in Mr. Whiting's integrity, good intentions and efficiency, and begged to express his regret, first, that this difficulty had occurred in the Court, and second, that it had occurred before Mr. Whiting. Further expression of regret than that, he had none whatever to add. He had committed no assault, merely repelled an insult. His conduct during the whole of this affair to this man has been perfectly pacific. During the whole of the investigation he had been assailed by him in the coarsest terms. He had introduced a woman whose character he would not pollute his lips by naming, to indulge in the grossest vituperation of ——.

The Referee—No more of that, if you please.

Mr. Jobson—I will pass by that. I shall conclude by stating that, as far as the other party is concerned, I have no apology or expression of regret to offer.

The Referee—If I allowed you to speak here, I did not expect that.

Mr. Jobson—Well, confine it to that. I am sorry for it so far as the Court is concerned, and so far as the Referee is concerned—for we are brought up in the other world to consider an insult as a blow—and we are in the habit of retorting both, even were they offered on the steps of a throne, or the summit of an altar!

It being now about 6½ o'clock, the Referee adjourned the hearing *sine die*, and announced that he would transmit his report to the Court to-day.

The Pacific Hotel Disaster—Five More Bodies Found.

From the St. Louis Democrat, 23d.

During yesterday the workmen at the mournful scene at Seventh and Pollar streets, continued their excavation. By nightfall, the charred and mutilated remnants of five more of the victims were exhumed. They were borne to the stable-loft on Franklin-avenue, where the others were deposited. A considerable portion of the ruins remains yet to be explored, and more bodies will probably be found. There are now *eighteen*.

Of those yesterday discovered, only one could be identified, and that solely by means of two false front teeth, which were readily remembered by his afflicted friends as those of Mr. **Bruce McNitt**. His remains, with those of one other, were found in the cellar of the late dry goods store of Mr. H. **Hirsch**. The rest were taken from the cellar of **Jones'** drug store.

Throngs of vistors were yesterday constantly gathered around the black and desolate charnel. A multitude of objects of varied interest lay mournfully broken and mingled in the ruins. Many of them were of a character deeply to stir emotion in the breast of sympathy. The articles of value are carefully preserved. Among them are daguerreotypes, rings, pencil cases, &c., many of which are but slightly injured.

The Coroner's Jury again met at 4 P. M., and were sworn over the additional bodies then found. They will resume the inquest at 10 A. M. of to-day, at the office of Constable **Wall**, on Collins, near Cherry-street.

A large pocketbook found on the night of the fire, and which evidently belonged to Mr. T. H. **Strong**, was yesterday left at the Police-office. It contained papers bearing his name, a pencil and $2 55.

The injured at the hospital all survive. Everything possible for their comfort and restoration, as well as for those of the sufferers elsewhere, is assiduously being done.

The Committee of Relief appointed by the citizens met last evening at the Mechanics' Exchange. It then appeared th t $2,270 30 had been collected during the day, making, with the amount on hand, nearly $2,400. It is estimated that about $3,000 will be needed.

Personal.

Marriages are scarce in these times. A Newark clergyman states that he has married but one couple since Thanksgiving Day; his usual average was formerly one a week. The papers show a general falling off under the head of "Marriage" notices. The inference is that happy couples are waiting for business to come up.

The brother of Mr. Spurgeon, a young minister of great promise, and by many better liked than the celebrity of Park-street himself, has lost his voice, and is supposed to be sinking in consumption.

Dr. Livingstone has been tendered a public dinner in London previous to his departure for Africa. Government has assigned him the sum of £5,000 for the prosecution of discoveries.

General William Walker has accepted an invitation from citizens of Nashville to address them on Nicaraguan affairs. Saturday next is named as the day.

Mrs. Patton, *née* Abby Hutchinson, has joined the "Band of Brothers," and the old-fashioned quartette party will presently perform again in public.

Bishop Ives has accepted an invitation to lecture in Washington.

Dr. Mackay was lecturing in New-Orleans last week.

Mlle. Zanfretta, the tight-rope dancer, who tumbled, is recovering from her injuries.

Parker Pillsbury, the Abolitionist lecturer, is dangerously ill in Boston.

Obituary.

Mr. Thomas L. Young, a member of the Palmetto regiment during the Mexican war, recently died at Winnesboro', South Carolina. He was scarcely sixteen when the war broke out, yet he was so full of the war spirit that he ran away from his home to join the regiment. He passed through all the dangers of the campaign without receiving a wound, and was always at his post.

New-Orleans papers state that **Henry Pike**, Esq., formerly of the Astor House and Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, died in that city on the 19th inst.

Kings County Jail on Fire.—On Wednesday last the Kings County Jail caught fire, and the fire had made considerable headway before it was discovered. The building was saved by the prompt action of the Keepers present. The fire was caused by a defect in the flues.

Murders in New-Orleans.—The New-Orleans *Picayune* of the 18th has particulars of a wife-murder and suicide, committed in a house on Craps-street. At the time of the occurrence it was supposed that the wounds would immediately prove fatal but such does not appear to have been the case, as they were still alive this morning. The man is **Heinrich J. Haas**, a native of Holland, and about 41 years of age. He and his wife came to this city from New-York in October last, but, of late, the green-eyed monster has interfered with their domestic felicity, and about a fortnight ago she made an affidavit against him, before Recorder **Solomon**, alleging that he abuses her, and that she was in dread of violence on his part.

From the time that the affidavit was made they did not live together, and last evening—**Haas** being at the time somewhat intoxicated—went to her residence on Craps-street, opened the door and called her. She went to him and asked him what he wanted. He replied that he wanted her to settle that affidavit and grant him a divorce. She told him that if he could not use her properly she was willing to agree to a divorce. He then said that no other man should ever have her, and at the same time drew a double-barreled pistol and discharged both barrels at her breast.

The bullets took effect, and will without doubt result fatally, as it is supposed that they passed through the left lung. Such are the facts of the tragic occurrence as we gather them from the lips of both parties. As soon as **Haas** had shot his wife he drew a dagger and stabbed himself in the left side of the chest, and in a short time the two were conveyed together to the Charity Hospital, where they are now lying in separate wards. It is thought that **Haas** will in all probability recover. Mrs. **Haas** is a native of New-York; her maiden name is **Sarah Birmingham**; she will probably die during the course of the day.

The *Bulletin* has the following account of another murder: "Besides the killing of **Dennis Hickey**, on Foucher-street, night before last, which we reported yesterday morning, another unfortunate man was stabbed and murdered on St. Thomas-street. His name was **Michael Flood**, and he was a native of Manchester, England. He was found stabbed twice in the chest, and was removed to the Charity Hospital, but died shortly afterwards. Nothing has been found out relative to this bloody deed.

The inquest on the body of **Hickey** has not been concluded, but there is little doubt but that the murder was perpetrated by a young man named **Richard Shelton**, who was masquerading when the difficulty occurred."

☞ **Great Speed.**

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY

Beg leave to call the attention of Western and Southern shippers to the following schedule of time made by their

LIGHTNING EXPRESS,

Which leaves at 1 and 5 P. M., daily, from No. 59 Broadway:

Philadelphia	6 hours.
Baltimore	12 hours.
Washington	15 hours.
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Cleveland	24 hours,
Cincinnati	36 hours.
Louisville	40 hours.
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Wheeling, Zanesville, Columbus, Newark and all parts of the West and South are reached by our Express, with speed equal to the above.

Mark goods Adams Express Company. Our wagons will call for all freight to be sent by Express, if orders are left at the office, No. 59 Broadway. Contracts made for price and time on application to

JOHN HOEY,
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☞ **Watson's New Family Sewing Machine**
NOW READY,

This improved elastic stitch machine, being designed expressly for family use, is recommended as being more perfect, as well as more ornamental, than any sewing machine now in existence. Call and see. Persons having Watson's old machines, and desirous of exchanging for the improved one, can do so on equitable terms.
WATSON'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 449 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Late Fire in Maiden-lane.**—Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.—*Gentlemen:* On the night of the 17th inst., my store, No. 56 Maiden-lane, with my stock of merchandise, was entirely destroyed by fire. My loss, though heavy, would have been much more so, but that I was fortunate enough to have one of your Patent Champion Safes, which preserved uninjured my most valuable books, papers, and some bank notes, after being eighteen hours exposed to a very severe and scorching flame. My old papers, &c., which I could not find room in the safe for, were intrusted to a vault in the wall—they are a mass of ashes. Respectfully yours,
CHARLES AHRENFELDT.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1858.

The above Safe can be seen at our Dépôt in Water-st.
S. C. HERRING & CO., 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and No. 251 Broadway corner Murray-st., New-York.

☞ **Opening Week.**
BARTHOLF'S PATENT
SEWING MACHINES
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, No. 489 Broadway,
(Corner of Broome-st.)

The public are invited to call and examine the elegant Machines offered for sale at this office, in which are embodied all those practical points which have been found necessary to the production of the greatest variety of superior work.

☞ **Artificial Eyes.**—
THOMAS DAVIS, (from London,) No. 483 Broadway, New-York, practical maker and inserter of the artificial human eye, supplies the New-York Eye Infirmary, 2d-av., the surgeons of which institution are
Dr. Abram Dubois, No. 13 West 11th-st.
Dr. Gurdon Buck, No. 121 10th-st.
Dr. Thaddeus M. Halstead, No. 34 West 23d-st.
Dr. Cornelius R. Agnew, No. 288 4th-av.

☞ **Prof. Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous**
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

☞ **Feet Covering for the Young.**—Parents will find every description of Boots and Shoes for Children at CANTRELL'S only establishment, No. 813 Broadway, which he is selling at very moderate prices, beside a complete stock of Ladies' Gaiters, Overshoes, Party Slippers, Gentlemen's Boots, &c. If you want a good article, very cheap, you should go to CANTRELL'S for it.

☞ **A Social Tea Gathering** will be held in the Lecture-Room of the Stanton-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of Forsyth-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will de delivered by Drs. Krebs, Thomson, Wiggins, Jones and others. Tickets, 50 cents each, may be obtained at the door.

☞ **Removal.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, at No. 2½ Maiden-lane, removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every variety of Bandages of most approved patterns, skillfully applied. Private rooms for ladies. A female in attendance.

☞ **The Metallic Tablet Strop**—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, Store No. 7 Astor House.

☞ **Sewing Machines.**—Price, $12 to $25. Buy PRATT'S Patent if you wish to get a really good one for family use. They are warranted to give satisfaction. Office No. 577 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

Corning—Robert.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 25, by Rev. Asa D. Smith, D. D., Ephraim L. Corning to Jeannie Robinson Robert, daughter of C. R. Robert.

Platt—Pumpelly.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 24, by Rev. Mr. Wheeler, William H. Platt to Mary E. Pumpelly.

Thorn—Raguet.—In Nacogdoches, Texas, on Monday, Feb. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. Owen, Mr. Leo. Mortimer Thorn, of New-York City, to Miss Augusta A., daughter of Col. Henry Raguet.

DIED.

Baush.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 26, Ann, relict of the late Capt. John Baush, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family, also those of her sons, John, Jacob and William, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 78 West 43d-st., on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia, Penn., papers please copy.

Hargan.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 26, George Hargan, late of Londonderry, Ireland, in the 69th year of his age.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 39 Henry st. to St. James' Catholic Church, on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 1 o'clock, from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral.

Dixon.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 26, of congestion of the lungs, George H., youngest son of George S. and Jane Dixon, aged 2 years, 6 months and 15 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 326 Henry-st., on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Thomson.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 25, after a long and severe illness, James Thomson, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his sons, John and Andrew, and of his sons in-law, Joseph Black and James B. Collins, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Monroe-st., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Turner.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 23, Sarah A. B. Stevens, wife of Capt. Chas C. Turner, of Wiscasset, Me., and adopted daughter of Capt. Smith Fancher, of Brooklyn.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Pacific and Clinton sts., on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

☞ Norfolk, Va., and Warren, R. I., papers please copy.

Mulreed.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 26, of consumption, Ellen Mulreed.

Her funeral will take place from the Brooklyn City Hospital, this (Saturday) afternoon, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock.

Dikeman.—At Mott Haven, Westchester Co., on Friday, Feb. 26, Jemima Dikeman, relict of Matthew Dikeman, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral will take place at the Church in Middlebush, Somerset Co., N. J., on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

Hopps.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Feb. 25, Alexander P. Hopps, aged 23 years.

His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Sunday morning, Feb. 28, at 10½ o'clock.

Oakley.—At Huntington, L. I., on Thursday, Feb. 25, Hon. Zophar B. Oakley, aged 64 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, on Monday, March 1, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

Osborn.—At Jersey City, on Friday, Feb. 26, Esther B., wife of Charles Osborn, and daughter of the late William Harrington, of Middletown Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st., on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Middletown papers please copy.

FIRST-CLASS
FISH AND PROVISIONS.

EARL, BARTHOLOMEW & CO., No. 196 Greenwich-st., are now prepared to fill orders for the following articles, at the lowest rates for cash:

MACKEREL, in kitts, quarters, halves and bbls.
CODFISH, (dry and pickled,) BLUEFISH, WHITEFISH.
HERRING, (smoked and pickled.) SALMON, SHAD.
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A WEEKLY RELIGIOUS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

Edited by eminent Clergymen, assisted by the following distinguished Regular Contributors:
REV. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D.,
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
and many others.

THE INDEPENDENT is a large double-sheet paper, handsomely printed, and with large type, issued weekly, and circulated in all parts of the land—particularly in New-England, the Middle States and the West.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

THE CONFLICT AND THE CRISIS—A Standing Army, a Falling Freedom and a Silent Ministry; By Rev. Dr. Cheever. A characteristic, vigorous, and eloquent article.

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS—Giving an account of the return of John Calhoun from Kansas to his native State.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER—By "Putnam."

OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE—Our Daughter's Marriage; How will it Strike a Stranger? By "Agricola."

Dr. STORRS' MINORITY REPORT, presented at the recent meeting of the Board of Managers of the Bible Society.

THE TRACT CONTROVERSY. Dr. Palmer's Letter to a Massachusetts Layman, on the affairs of the Tract Society.

OUR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.
CHICAGO vs. BURR.

THE BIBLE QUESTION. Contrasted Results of the London and the American Tract Societies.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS.
"JOHN ANDERSON, MY JO."
KEEPING CHILDREN STILL.
CARMEN NUPTIALE.
LETTER FROM INDIA.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

This department, which is made a special feature of THE INDEPENDENT, contains, for this week, articles on the following topics:
FINANCIAL POSITION OF NEW-YORK.
MONEY MARKET.
DISCOUNTS.
FOREIGN MARKETS.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
FAILURES.
DRY GOODS.
MODE OF BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

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LECTURES IN BROOKLYN.—A COURSE OF Eight Lectures will be delivered at the New Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts., commencing THURSDAY, March 4, 1858, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

March 4	Rev. Edward E. Hale.
	The Last Voyage of the Resolute in the Northern Seas.
March 11	Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D.
	The Freaks of Fortune.
March 18	George W. Curtis, Esq.
	Thackeray.
March 25	Rev. Thomas Starr King.
April 1	Rev. Samuel Johnson.
April 8	Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D.
April 15	
April 22	Brownlee Brown, Esq.

Tickets for the Course, admitting a Gentleman and Lady	$3 00
Additional Lady's Ticket for the Course	1 00
Single Tickets for the Course	2 00
Single Admission	25

Tickets to be had of MANN, STEARNS & BEALE, No. 141 Fulton-st., New-York; JOHN C. BEALE, No. 78 Wall-st., corner of Pearl, New-York; W. H. BABCOCK, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at the door.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Geo. W. Curtis, Esq., will deliver his lecture—*Sir Philip Sidney, the Gentleman*, in the Athenæum, on MONDAY EVENING, March 1, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents each. Can be obtained at the Library, and at the door on Monday evening.
CHAS. S. FARLEY,
W. A. GELLATLY,
WILLIAM R. BLISS,
Lecture Committee.

ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY!—The Church against the People, and the People against the Church. Read the MERCURY of to-morrow, if you would be warned in time of the wiles of the clerical hypocrites who conspire against you, and prepare to deal a death blow to their machinations.

SIGMA PHI.—THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF the SIGMA PHI will be held in the hall of the Alpha of New-York, at Schenectady on THURSDAY, the 4th day of March.

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THE CONSPIRACY OF THE DISUNIONIST ADMINISTRATION AGAINST THE PRESS.—The MERCURY for this week contains an earnest protest against the Lecompton Villainy, and utters a warning which it will be well for the Representatives of the Empire State to heed. Read and ponder.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF PIATT Lodge, No. 194, F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a special meeting of said Lodge, at their room, Odd Fellows' Hall, on SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of paying the last sad tribute of respect to our late Brother, MARTIN HILL.
Brethren of sister Lodges are most respectfully invited to join with us. By order,
M. C. MORLAND, W. M.
JAS. MCKEEVER, Secretary.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812 will meet at the Colonel's quarters, No. 455 Greenwich-st., corner Desbrosses, on SUNDAY, Feb. 28, at 2½ o'clock, to attend divine service at St. John's Church, in Varick-st., in a body. Sermon by Rev. Doctor VINCENT. Let every Veteran be present if the weather permits. By order.
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ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

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WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do housework; has lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland as plain cook; washes and irons well; understands milk and butter; wages $5; also, her niece, a neat girl of 16; minds a baby; sews neatly; is quick at the needle; willing to do light waiting and chamberwork; wages $4 a month; excellent City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., two days.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE LAdy, a situation as housekeeper; she is fully capable of taking the entire charge of a large establishment, as she possesses a thorough knowledge of the business in all its departments; is a member of the Episcopal Church, without incumbrance, and can produce the most satisfactory references as to character and capability; no objection to the country. Address to Y. R. A., Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook in a private family; is a good cook, baker of bread, cakes, and pies, and would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 181 14th st., corner of 8th-av., first floor, over the Bank. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG WOMEN, SITUAtions; one as first-rate cook, the other as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; both can wash and iron well; with three years' reference from their last place; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D, in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady young man. Has the very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and good temper. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th st., front room, first floor; or address J. M., for two days, same place. Any commands will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children, or would have no objection to travel with a lady. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 219 18th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS AND ASSISTant-dressmaker, employment by the day or week; is capable of taking hold in doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner; can be well recommended by her employers. Address No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 93½ Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 3d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as waiter in a small family, or would go as groom; can drive a pair of horses; or would take a daily or monthly situation if either offered; best of City references given. Address J. W., office of this paper, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK, A situation in a gentleman's family. She will undertake the thorough charge of the kitchen. Can give the best of City reference, and is but two years out of England. Apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing; the other as professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RESPECTABLE and religious private family as seamstress, in connection with light chamberwork, or to attend children, by a competent young girl, of respectable connections, and a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Address, or call on, D. J. H., at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, No. 85 East 15th-st.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a lawyer's office, as copyist; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures; good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, care of Frank & Vernam, lawyers, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 23.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Call, for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook. Understands all kinds of cooking, pastry and soups. Call at No. 120 St. Mark's-place for two days. The best of City reference can be given from her last place

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gasfitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, Times Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, TO TAKE CARE OF children and do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a respectable young girl; best City reference. Apply at No. 45 East 25th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Can come well recommended. Call for two days at No. 172 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESPECTable woman to cook, wash, iron, or do general housework; she can give the very best City references. May be seen for this day at her present home, No. 102 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant woman, a situation as chambermaid or seamstress, or family sewing. Has no objection to going to the country. Good City and country references given. Inquire at No. 254 7th-av., front room, 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and to do plain sewing by a respectable young girl. Can give good reference. Apply for two days, at No. — Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, five doors from Butler, going towards Douglas-st, right side.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, and bread. Call at No. 180 6th-av., north of 12th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble girls; one as first-class cook, and the other as waitress. They both understand their business perfectly, and have the best City reference. Call at No. 165 11th-st., near Avenue A, third floor, back room.

WANTED.—A NEAT, SMART, ACTIVE, TIDY young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiter. The lady with whom she lived last will be glad to recommend her highly. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th st., near 6th-av., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women; one as laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, one as cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN WISHES A SITuation as waiter; he thoroughly understands his business, and can refer to a family in this City with whom he has lived 25 years. Apply at No. 101 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a good, plain cook, or to do general housework in a small private family. Call for two days at No. 136 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 350 6th av. until suited. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; has the best of City reference; and by another as waitress. Call for two days at No. 28 3d-av., corner 9th-st., in the Millinery.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing, &c., of a family, by a young woman well recommended. Call at No. 191 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, at any time between 8 and 6 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in washing and ironing, has no objection to go into the country. Call at No. 103 East 22d-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS. A RESPECTABLE Protestant Swisswoman wishes a situation, Brooklyn preferred. Can give good City reference. Address SWITZERLAND, Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and nurse; has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st.

COPYIST.—A LADY, WITH A SMALL INCOME, securing her a neat, comfortable home, seeks some genteel employment as copyist, or would devote an hour or two a few evenings in the week to reading at her own home. An exchange of references solicited. Address C. C. W., Times office.

WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF GOOD HELP for City and country, can always be supplied with faithful, capable, civil and worthy domestic servants, at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery; every effort used to give satisfaction.

TEACHERS.

A DIRECTRESS IN A SCHOOL, INSTRUCTRESS IN A FAMILY, OR SECRETARY IN FOREIGN TRAVELS.—A lady speaking five languages correctly, and highly recommended as an eminent teacher, a woman of persevering energy and of great domestic qualities, wishes to engage in one of the above qualifications, or in any situation of trust requiring a lady of liberal and sound education. Address, for one week, Miss PARIS, Madison-square Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED—A FEMALE TEACHER, to go South—one who is qualified to teach Latin, French and Music, and the ordinary branches of an English education. Address Box No. 1,777 City Post-Office, giving name and reference.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.
Two two-story and attic basement and sub-cellar Frame Houses, on west side Hampden-st., 345 feet north of Lafayette-av.
Also, the two three-story Phil. brick Nos. 166 and 174 Canton-st., about 400 feet south of Fulton-av.
Also, the splendid three-story, Phil. brick, with 18 feet court-yard, No. 1 Lafayette-av., near Flatbush-av.
All first-class. Only a few steps from the Fulton-av. cars.
Will be sold low.
Apply to
WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, (owner,)
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house and lot No. 14 Warren-place, Charles-st., near Greenwich-av.; the lot is 20x100 feet, house 20x52 feet, with front and back stairs. The basement, first and second floors, are three rooms deep, containing all the modern improvements, marble mantels, water and gas on each floor, chandeliers, bathing-tub, water closets, range and boiler; also, first-rate cellar. Said premises are in first-rate order, having been newly painted inside and out. Terms will be made to suit. To avoid unnecessary annoyance to occupants and for permission to examine, you will call on GEO. W. DEVOE, Nos. 5 and 6 Jefferson Market, before 11 A. M.

CLINTON-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE, IN BROOKLYN, L. I.—A fine house, 40x38, with six lots of ground, situate the third place south of Myrtle-av., the right side fronting on Clinton and Vanderbilt avs., with a stable. The house is well built in every respect, and contains all the modern improvements—furnace, gas, bath-room, water-closets, range, hot and cold water, &c. Fruit and ornamental trees, flowers, and grapes, in abundance. Immediate possession given. For terms, apply to the owner, No. 31 Spruce-st., New-York, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON ONE OF THE FINEST AVENUES in Brooklyn, a genteel dwelling, nearly new, well built and conveniently arranged, expressly for the present occupant. House 22x34—extension 11x13 feet; contains 10 rooms, kitchen, with improved range, cellar and wash room, warm air, gas fixtures, force pump &c., &c. The lot 27x100; a neat garden and private entrance. Title perfect, no incumbrance. Price $4,000. Terms easy. Some furniture cheap, if required. Apply to C. E. FROST, No. 41 Fulton-st., near the Ferry; or FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREEstory brick dwelling houses, replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, water closets, marble mantels, stained glass doors, ornamental plaster work, a deep well in each yard with forcing pump attached, well and substantially built, about four years since; size of houses 20x54; lots 103 feet deep, situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., between Columbia and Van Brunt sts., Brooklyn, L. I. Terms made to suit purchasers. Possession immediately. Apply to the Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st., this City.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—NO. 89 WILloughby-st., a three-story brown-stone front house, with basement and sub-cellar, having all the modern improvements cheap, and on accommodating terms. Lots on Hicks, Pacific, Middle and 13th sts. A FARM at Huntington, L. I., containing 53 acres, with new house, and out-buildings, under a good state of cultivation, convenient to steamboat and railroad. Inquire of JOHN WHITE, No. 89 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY, high basement house, in 49th st., a very desirable location, a few doors west of Broadway, second house east of 8th-av., with all the modern improvements, three parlors deep, 20x52, lot 100; 8th av. cars start within 140 feet of the house. Broadway stages and 6th-av. cars within three minutes' walk. Can be seen at any time. Price $7,500. $5,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of J. E. HEDGES, No. 53 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GRIST-MILL; TWO SAWmills; buzz saws, for cutting shingles and laths; a good water power, steady the year round; suitable for some manufacturing business; situated in the town of New-Canaan, 9 miles from Stamford, on the stream known as Sawmill River; the grist-mill is 30 by 70 feet, driven by two over-shot water-wheels. For further particulars, apply to the owner, on the premises. N. B.—Most of the money can remain on mortgage.
C. C. SAUNDERS.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 25x65, and the lot 25x120 feet, with a court-yard in front of 15 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

$2,750.—FOR SALE—A NEATLY ARranged brick cottage house in West 24th-st., in perfect order, with water, gas, bath and gas fixtures complete. Leasehold with long unexpired term. Ground rent $30, making the annual rent to a purchaser equivalent to less than $270. Neighborhood excellent. Apply to THOMAS J. MILLER, late MILLER & MORRIS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WATER AND CHERRY-STREET PROPERTY.—The three three-story brick houses and lots Nos. 506, 506½ and 508 Water-st., between Rutgers and Pike slips. Also, the four four-story brick stores and lots Nos. 243, 245 and 247 Cherry-st., in the rear of the Water-st. lots. For terms, &c., apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR HOUSES AND LOTS, NOS. 93, 93½, 95 and 97 West 26th-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs.; lots 22x98 feet 9 inches; houses brick, 22x28, three stories, basement and under-cellar, in good repair; Croton water on each floor, well calculated to accommodate small families.
C. FORRESTER,
No. 30 Sheriff-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT high-stoop house, No. 45 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., near Madison-square, in perfect order; 21x55 feet all the way up, with all modern improvements. Price $14,000; mortgage for $10,000. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY BRICK FRONT houses and lots, Nos. 276, 278 and 280 3d-st. Also, two three-story brick houses Nos. 61 and 63 Avenue D. Also, the brick house No. 107 Cherry-street. The above will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to L. KISSAM, No. 59 William-st., from 12 till 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 228 Pearl-st., Brooklyn, with brown stone basement; with gas and modern improvements. Terms easy; if desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars inquire on the premises, or to H. F. TICE, New-York Times Office.

FOR SALE IN LEXINGTON-AVENUE, Murray Hill, a four-story stone-front and high stoop house. Also, for sale or to lease, four four story stone-front and high stoop houses in 34th-st., east of Lexington-av. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises of ARNOLD & MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house; beautiful location, No. 49 West 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway; built by the present owner, with great care, for his own use. Contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars, inquire on the premises.

CHURCH FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The granite church at the southwesterly corner of Prince and Thompson sts is for sale, or will be leased for any number of years. The dimensions of the building are 53x75 feet on the ground and it is in very good condition. Inquire of W. SILLIMAN, over the Chatham Bank.

FOR SALE—WITHIN FOUR BLOCKS OF SOUTH Ferry, a mansion house, 45x40 feet; also stable, frontage of 108x160 feet; adapted for a large family or a boarding school; also, for sale or lease, three lots on Hicks-st., on favorable terms. Apply to GEORGE HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A BRICK HOUSE IN LIVINGSTON-st., two and a half stories, with extension, in one of the best localities in Brooklyn, and in complete order. Apply to DAVENPORT, Montague-st., near Court, or Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st.

FOR SALE—THAT WELL SITUATED PIECE OF ground, with the buildings thereon, 60 feet on 34th-st. by 50 feet on 7th-av. Price $10,000; one half can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of JOHN MONEYPENNY, No. 450 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY DWELLINGhouse No. 152 East 18th st.; very pleasantly situated. Apply on the premises, or to A. THORP, No. 440 Canal-st., or No. 163 William-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOURstory brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 25x64, in 30th-st., 150 feet west from 5th av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LTT—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 85 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

$5,000.—FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A house No. 321 East 12th st. Inquire of M. WISE, No. 421 Broadway, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND seamstress, who can cut and fit children's clothes. She must be a Protestant, and fully qualified to take care of children. English, American, or Scotch preferred. None need apply but those who can furnish the best of City references. Address M. A. H., at the office of the *Times*.

WANTED—A CHORISTER FOR THE ASSOCIATE Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner Houston and Thompson sts. Apply to THOMAS ANGUS, No. 533 Hudson-st., corner Charles, after 7 P. M.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A WHOLEsale dry goods store. Address A. B., Box 797, in handwriting of the applicant.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at No. 95 East 31st st. One who understands plain cooking preferred.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS DRUG CLERK, to learn the business. Apply at No. 255 6th-av.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

The advertiser, having a well located office and spare time, wishes to obtain an AGENCY for some MILL or MANUFACTORY, BANK or INSURANCE COMPANY. Has large business acquaintance and experience. Will give satisfactory references, and bonds if necessary. Address
L. W. H.,
Box No. 3,437 Post-Office, New-York.

TO DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES.—The Subscriber begs to inform the trade that in consequence of the late fire at No. 47 Maiden-lane, he has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, and has concluded to dispose of his entire stock at greatly reduced prices. The early attention of dealers is requested, as everything must be closed out previous to 1st May. A. W. GABAUDAN, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

CAUTION.—I HEREBY FORBID ALL PERSONS using Drunken Saws (Circular Saws obliquely,) for grooving, &c., without a license from me, under the penalty of the law.
By Power of Attorney—New-York, Dec. 14, 1857. Licenses for sale. WM. WEBSTER, No. 124 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LEASE IN THE EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN—A very desirable private residence, furnished, with three acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, and beautifully laid out with the choicest collection of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers; also, an excellent vegetable garden, a large grapery, with a fine selection of vines bearing well; a green-house, cottage for gardener, stables, &c. A more healthy and pleasant situation cannot be found. It commands an extensive view of the bay and city, and the neighborhood is most desirable. For further particulars, with cards of admission, apply to FOX & POLHEMUS, No. 59 Broad st.; PETER V. KING, No. 41 South-st., New-York; or to JOHN B. KING, No. 141 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM FIRST MAY NEXT, THE five-story building corner of Nassau and Beekman sts., now occupied by the *New-York Times*. The premises are well adapted to the newspaper business, having the largest vault in the City, and which extends under both streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.; or to Mr. MORSE, *Observer* office, No. 138 Nassau-st.

N. B.—For sale, a ten-horse engine and two boilers of sufficient capacity to drive the engine and heat the building; also, one four-cylinder press, with all the necessary shafting.

TO LET—THE NEW AND HANDSOME 16-FEET front brown-stone 5-story English basement dwelling No. 972 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts., "a perfect gem of a house," splendidly located, in the immediate vicinity of 5th-av., Madison-park, Episcopal Chapel and General Worth's Monument. Embracing every improvement, with gas-fixtures and chandeliers. A hoist wheel dumb-waiter extends from the cellar to the attic; all complete. Inquire of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th-av.

TO LET—TWO STORES ON BROADWAY, NEAR Canal-st.; three stores on Canal st., near Broadway; the three-story attic and basement houses No. 150 Laurens st., and No. 151 Wooster-st.; the large house with all the modern improvements, containing 16 rooms, No. 127 Greene-st.; four large second and third-story rooms fronting on Canal-st. and Broadway, a superior locality for any kind of business; also, a two story house, a Guttenberg, with two acres of ground. Apply at No. 144 Chambers-st.

TO LET—IN NINTH-AVENUE, NEAR TWENTYsixth-st., to small and respectable families, two or three of those very neat and convenient cottage-houses, containing eight rooms, sub-cellar, &c. Also, one in 26th-st., near 9th-av., water, &c.; rent from $300 to $375. Also, some good houses, stores and apartments in Hoboken to let. Apply to or address WM. WHITE, No. 191 Washington-st., Hoboken, or he may be seen at the corner of 9th-av. and 26th-st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TO LET.—ALL DESIROUS OF BROOKLYN RESIdences can consult the Registry now open at LESLIE'S Agency, No. 8 Tillary-st. The register, daily revised and corrected, forms a complete guide to all in search of houses or apartments. Charges moderate for obtaining such residences for our patrons as they desire; and waiting upon them till suited. S. M. WHELPLEY,
Registrar.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 89 West 22d-st. The house is well located, is very conveniently arranged, and was thoroughly papered and painted last Summer. A portion of the furniture will be sold to the party taking the house, if desired. Rent $1,200. Inquire on the premises, between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., or by addressing box No. 4,695 Post-Office.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 48 Cortlandt-st., occupied for the clock business.
Also the second, third and fourth floors of Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st.
Also the third and fourth floors of Nos. 173 and 175 Greenwich-st., next to Cortlandt. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock.
PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE FOLLOWING-DESCRIBED PROPerty, possession to be given 1st May next:
The five-story fire proof store No. 29 Dey-st., furnished for the dry goods business.
The large five-story store Nos. 253 and 255 Front-st.
The four story store No. 22 Bowery, well adapted for the clothing business. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE AND CONVENIENT three-story houses Nos. 150 and 154 Waverley-place, near 6th-av., in good order, and having the modern improvements throughout; rent $1,000. Also, the eligible store and house No. 100 6th-av., opposite Jefferson Market; rent $1,000. Apply to R. L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT WILLIAMSBURG, L. I., a large mansion with 16 lots, one acre on Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts. Fine garden, shrubbery, &c.; late the residence of C. W. Houghton, Esq. To a good tenant, that will take special care of the place, it will be let or leased at a low price. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, New-York.

TO LET—IN BROOKLYN—FROM MAY 1—THE three-story and basement brick house No. 108 Clinton-st., near Atlantic-st., with gas, bath-room, heater, &c., complete; a corner house and very desirable location, near South and Wall-st. ferries; rent $650. Apply to D. W. KELLOGG, next door to the premises, or No. 231 Pearl-st., New-York.

ROOMS AND OFFICES TO RENT IN APPLETON'S BUILDING.—Additions having been made to the building occupied by the subscribers, they are enabled to offer quite a large number of desirable rooms for offices, suited for all kinds of business. The rooms all front on a side street, and are heated by steam. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

HOTEL RESTAURANT TO LET.—THE first-class Restaurant, "Shakespeare House," corner of Montague and Court sts. Is furnished in splendid style; location unsurpassed; now doing a lucrative and highly respectable business. Possession given immediately. Inquire of A. B. DAVENPORT, Real Estate Agent, Montague-st., near Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE MODERNbuilt 3 story house No. 13 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., between Hudson and Bedford sts. It is in a first-rate neighborhood, and one of a row of first-class 3-story houses. Apply to G. G. COFFIN, at the New-York Post-Office, or No. 162 West 11th-st.

TO LET—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 194 East 20th-st., between the 1st and 2d avs.; entirely new, with gas, croton, bath and two water closets, balcony and inclosed court yard. The house is 15 feet 3¾ in. by 40 feet deep. The lot is 92 feet deep. Immediate possession given. Rent $650. Apply at No. 202 East 20th-st.

TO LET—ON RAILROAD ROUTE, EAST BROOKlyn, two small, neat cottages—rent $160; two 2-story basement and attic houses, with gas, rent $225; one do., large size, rent $275, convenient for genteel families. Apply at W. PAPE'S coal yard, corner Myrtle and Franklyn avs.
E. K. VAN BUREN.

TO LET—THE LARGE BASEMENT STORE, fitted up with glass cases. Also, the second floor, being a large and beautiful show room, fitted up with glass cases, mirrors, gas fixtures, &c., of the building No. 381 Canal-st.; one of the best business locations in the City.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 113 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TO LET—THE LARGE OFFICE OR STORE NO. 5 Beekman-st., next to the Park Bank, one of the best locations in the City for an insurance company or money broker. Also, offices in the Park Bank Building. Inquire in the Bank.

HOUSE TO LET—IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET, between 9th and 10th avs., No. 41 London terrace. The above very desirable house to let for a term of years. Rent $650 per annum. Apply to GEO. COGGILL, No. 78 Broad-st.

TO LEASE—THE SIX-STORY, BROWN-STONE front building, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 113 Nassau-st., 25 feet in front and 100 feet deep to Theatre-alley, with centre light, and well calculated for business. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

$250.—TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL genteel house, of convenient construction, located on Hicks-st., near Degraw, five minutes' walk from either Hamilton-av. or South ferry. Possession may be had immediately.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—The southeast corner of Broadway and Broome-st. Possession 1st of May. Apply to
FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING house and a large building suitable for manufacturing purposes; situated in Lexington-av., between 56th and 57th sts. Inquire of THOS. WYATT, No. 188 Mercer-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 12 WEST 21st-st. The owner, intending to spend some time in Europe, will let his house furnished complete, from May 1 next, at a moderate rent. Inquire at No. 6 Maiden lane.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 80 NORTH MOORE-ST., near Greenwich st.; rent $450; can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock. Apply to J. L. HASBROUCK, No. 106 Murray-st.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BRICK DWELLing house No. 15 Bond-st.; supplied with all the modern improvements; possession given 1st May next. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THE HOUSE No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. The house is four stories, newly painted and in complete repair. Rent $1,000. Apply on the premises. Possession immediately.

TO LET—THE COMMODIOUS FIVE STORY STORE No. 30 More-st., three doors from South-st. In the best order. Inquire of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., No. 26 Pearl-st.

TO LET—DESIRABLE SHOPS, REAR OF NOS. 29 and 31 King-st., in the new brick building, 25x50 feet, well lighted, suitable for light mechanical business. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, on the premises.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FIRSTclass house, in West 23d-st. The house is four-story, brown-stone front. Will be let with or without the furniture. Apply to JAMES DE MOTTE, No. 15 William st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 54 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rent $900. Apply to J. S. ELY, No. 8 Wall st.

TO LET—A STORE AND OFFICES IN TRYONrow, opposite the Park, at low rates. Apply to T. BENNETT, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

TO LET—A BUILDING SUITABLE FOR A COOPer or carpenter shop in the immediate vicinity of Park-place. Apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, No. 229 Broadway.

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES IN THE *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Inquire of J. M. TRIMBLE, or T. I. HALL, on premises.

TO LET—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, furnished, No. 7 East 36th-st., near 5th-av. Address Box No. 3,702 Post-Office.

TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—A FURnished 4 story, brown-stone, English-basement house, in good order, in 35th st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. (Murray Hill.) Rent $1,100 per annum. The furniture nearly new, cost about $2,000 will be given to the lessee on expiration of the lease. Address J. A., box No. 3,230 Post-office.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE, Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.—TO LEASE, A DEsirable and commodious establishment on an eminence 15 miles, or one hour, from Wall-st. The buildings will handsomely accommodate 40 boarders; good stabling, fine spring water, beautiful groves, &c; 10 acres, if desired, with it. Its proximity to Newark, Paterson Falls, Orange, &c.; its beautiful and varied drives over the best roads; its charming and extensive prospect and bracing air, must insure it an extensive patronage.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., N. Y.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN, WITH A SMALL FAMily, having a large four-story house, in a central and pleasant location, wishes to retain the second story and extension parlor, and to rent the remainder, consisting of fourteen rooms, beside cellar, to a respectable private family, with whom an arrangement can be made to supply cooking and attendance. Address W. D., office New-York *Times*.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE No. 342 Bleecker-st., consisting of nine rooms, with good cellar and yard. Bath and gas in the house. It will be let to a private family, and part of the rent taken in board by a physician. Apply on the premises, from 11 to 12 A. M. or 4 to 6 P. M.

TO LET—CORNER STORES AND HOUSES—Store No. 330 Bowery, northwest corner of Bond-st., with or without the large and fine dwelling above, entrance on Bond-st., 15 rooms on 3 floors and attic; store No. 446 3d-av., southwest corner of 33d-st., with the dwelling part and stable. Inquire at No. 37 East 22d-st., before 9½ and after 3½ o'clock.

HOTEL TO RENT—NO. 79 ROBINSON-STREET, next to West-st., occupied for twelve years as a hotel by Chamberlain, 23 feet 9 inches in front, 90 feet deep, 41 rooms, the first floor in one room; house to be painted; location one of the best in the City. Apply to E. JOURNEAY, No. 41 Warren-st.

HOUSES TO LET—NO. 79 ROBINSON-STREET, next to West-st.; No. 134 Franklin-st., next to Varick-st.; Nos. 47, 49 and 51 Lispenard st., near Broadway, very desirable locations for persons doing business down town. Apply to E. JOURNEAY, No. 41 Warren-st.

TO LET—RENT $500—THE DESIRABLE THREEstory and high basement houses Nos. 115, 117 and 119 West 45th-st., near Broadway, with modern improvements. Apply to GALEN TERRY, No. 121 West 45th-st., or ALLEN MELVILLE, No. 37 Pine-st.

TO LET—FROM MAY 1, THE FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement house, No. 224 Thompson-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., near Washington-square, with modern improvements, gas and fixtures throughout. Rent $900. Apply at No. 45 Murray-st.

STEAM POWER WITH ROOMS, WELL lighted, to let. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, Nos. 180 and 182 Centre-st., corner Hester.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE AT SOUTHNORWALK, CONNECTICUT—Consisting of 55 acres of highly cultivated land, a substantial and convenient house, with large barn and all the other necessary outbuildings, all in excellent repair. This property is in a commanding position, within one mile of the dépôt, and is very desirable for any family of respectability who desire a country residence, as the distance permits of the owner's doing daily business in the City if desired. There is an abundance of choice fruit, and the position is decidedly healthy. This property will be sold at a very low figure and on accommodating terms. For particulars, apply to T. THOMPSON, No. 329 4th av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND SIX lots situated in the city of Hudson, New-Jersey, within 20 minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry, located on a point of land commanding a view of the City of New-York, and the Bay from the Narrows to Fort Lee and the surrounding country. Also, one house and seven lots adjoining the above, with carriage-house on the same. The house contains one basement and cellar, one large parlor, with arch in centre and tea room with pantries on first floor, and two rooms, three bedrooms and pantries on second floor, and two bedrooms in the attic. For particulars, apply to G. VAN HOUTEN, No. 196 West 3d story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—ON the road to Elizabeth, 1½ miles from Chestnut st. dépôt, Newark; contains about 24 acres, 6 acres fine woodland, balance under cultivation, in fine order, and with an abundance of fruit; good house and buildings; also, small house for farmer's use. The place is in a good neighborhood, and commands one of the finest views in the vicinity of New-York. Will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply on the premises to BENJ. T. BRECK, or to WM. P. BRECK, Excelsior Sugar Refinery, Williamsburg, L. I.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, MARCH 1, 1858. —The subscriber's residence at Portchester, 28 miles from this City via New-York and New-Haven Railroad. House 32x40, 14 rooms, 1½ acres of ground, variety of berries, fruit and shade trees. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Sale will take place on the premises at 2½ P. M. New-Haven cars leave 27th-st. at 12:45 P.M. JOHN T. DUNKIN.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A NEAT COTTAGE, containing parlors, dining-room, kitchen, good bedrooms, &c., garden, with excellent water, &c.; situated in a good neighborhood, about two miles above Harlem Bridge, in Elton, in the vicinity of schools and churches, easy of access to the City by railroad or steamboats. Apply at No. 292 Pearl st.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, ONE OF THE most desirable country residences in the State of New-York, situated in Westchester County, a short distance above the High Bridge. The house is 60x40 feet, and commands a delightful prospect, surrounded by 18 acres of highly cultivated land. Rent $1,200, or furnished, $1,700. Apply to SAM. F. BUTTERWORTH, No. 30 Wall st.

TO LEASE, AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A very desirable large cottage house, with 3 or 14 acres, with carriage house, fruit, shrubbery, shade trees, &c.; accessible by boats and stage every hour. For particulars, apply to J. C. MALLORY, No. 18 Wall-st., from 12 to 2½ o'clock.

WEST FARMS FOR SALE.—IF NOT SOLD by 15th April, will be let a large house and four acres of land within ten miles of the City. Possesses every convenience for a family residence. Apply at No. 17 Wall-st., second story, front room.

TO LEASE.—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT with everything complete, on the south side of Staten Island, immediately fronting the Ocean. For particulars, apply at No. 54 South-st.

TO LET AT NEW-BRIGHTON, L. I.—A furnished house, from 1st of May. For particulars, address W., Box No. 677 Post-office.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM OF FIFTY ACRES in Bergen County, opposite the village of Belleville, adjoining the Jersey City Water Works the Passaic River, and the turnpike leading to New-York, eight miles from the City, with two new dwellings, kitchens, two good wells of water; large barn, wagon-house, corn crib, &c.; young apple orchard, good garden, currants, raspberry, cherry trees, plum trees, grapes, &c.; all in good order; water may be conveyed over any part of the farm, and above the top of any building from the water works. Will be sold on easy terms, as the owner is not able to take care of it any more. If not sold by the 1st of April, it will then be to let to a small private family doing business in a city. For particulars, inquire of JAMES & ACKERMAN, corner of 2d-st. and Bowery; of SMITH & BELLOWS, No. 50 East 22d-st., or of PETER P. ACKERMAN, No. 49 Bleecker-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY—The farm of D. PIFFARD, situated on the Genesee River, in the town of York, Livingston County, 28 miles south of Rochester, and 2½ miles from the village of Geneseo, and 14 hours by railroad from New-York, adjoining the estates of James Wadsworth and J. B. Murray, Esqrs., containing 580 acres, a large part of the famed Genesee Flats, with dwelling, barns, outhouses, and everything pertaining to a farm of its magnitude, will be sold together or divided. For further information apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or D. PIFFARD, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM IN WEST chester County, about one mile westerly from Hart's Corners' Station, on Harlem Railroad, 24 miles from the City, (on road leading from White Plains to Dobb's Ferry, and 3½ miles from latter place, where several steamboats run daily.) 120 acres good land on elevated ground, good house, several outbuildings, good water, very healthy, choice fruit of all kinds, churches, schools, &c., convenient. Could be divided, having 60 acres each side of road. Good location and fine views. Will sell the whole or part. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, 2½ MILES FROM the Dépôt at Morristown, N. J., a farm of about 150 acres, good land, and fair house, barn, &c. The farm is well watered, and there is a fine young apple orchard, and about 30 acres in peaches. The situation is desirable, neighborhood good, and location very healthy. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 27 Wall-st.

FARM FOR SALE—IN RAHWAY, N. J., 31 acres in good cultivation; ¾ mile from dépôt and one hour from New-York. Apply to J. U. UNDERHILL, Park Bank.

FARMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE OF FROM FIVE to twenty-five acres, must be within five minutes' walk of a railroad dépôt, and not over 80 minutes' ride from the City; must have comfortable house, plenty of fruit, and be in a healthy location. Address, with full particulars as to situation and prices, T. D. L., Union-square Post Office, No. 831 Broadway.

WANTED—FROM 40 TO 60 ACRES IMPROVED land, within 20 miles of New-York City, on a railroad or steamboat route, near a village, good buildings, some fruit, and free from stone. Address G. L., this office, stating price, particulars, &c.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—A SMALL QUIET LITErary family want four or five unfurnished apartments, all or most of them on the second floor preferred; rent about $200; location between 7th-av. and Broadway, Bleecker and 20th sts. Address HOME, care of Dr. Simpson, No. 101 6th-av.

WANTED ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A genteel residence, between Fulton and Columbia sts.; in part payment a neat cottage in Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av., balance cash.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, A convenient two story and attic house for a small family. Situation west of Broadway and above Spring-st. preferred. Address C. E., stating terms and location, at the office of the *New-York Times*.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE UP TOWN, BY A young man and wife; the second floor of a small house occupied by one family only, near a stage route; Croton water must be on same floor; rent about $160 per annum. Address Box No. 1,319 Post-Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A WELL-BUILT TWO or three story house, in a good neighborhood, located somewhere between 8th and 30th sts., not west of 7th nor east of Lexington-av. Rent not to exceed $600. Address Box No. 2911, New-York Post-Office.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, No. 168 Broadway.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.
RUSSEL W. WESTCOTT, auctioneer of real estate, stocks, bonds, household furniture, &c., will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of every description and beautiful works of art, the property of JARED W. MOORE, Esq., contained in the 5-story dwelling No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., all made to order by Roth & Goldsmidt, and in perfect order. The house contains over 600 lots of magnificent rosewood, oak and satinwood furniture, marble groups, bronzes, paintings, &c., all of which will be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, and must be removed in two days from the house. Descriptive catalogues will be at the house on the morning of sale, which will take place without regard to weather.

PARLOR FURNITURE CONSISTS OF

Three elegant carved suits of solid rosewood furniture, one of which is covered in crimson and maroon satin, one full suite in crimson and gold brocade, and one of nine pieces, in silk velvet, all in perfect order; elegantly carved centre, sofa and pier tables, with marble tops, solid rosewood Turkish and reception chairs, in tapestry and satin; elegant carved 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, velvet, Wilton and Axminster carpets. French music cabinet, two splendid marble-top rosewood etageres, lined with satinwood; six large and elegant pier and mantel mirrors, with cornices, slabs and brackets; silk and embroidered lace curtains, corner stands, with mirror backs, French escritoires, consoles in buhl work, superb paintings on canvas and glass, marble statuary and groups, with a large and beautiful collection of mantel vases and unique parlor ornaments, chandeliers, &c.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Marble-top dressing bureaus, carved bedsteads, washstands, rosewood armoires, with plate doors, commodes, French cottage chairs, 22 fine hair mattresses, English blankets, French counterpanes, mahogany furniture in hair cloth, sofas, tête-à-têtes, shades and lace curtains to thirty windows, oval mirrors, French toilet sets, bronze clocks, &c.

SOLID OAK DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.

Extension dining table, marble-top sideboard, oak chairs, two secretary bookcases, sofa bedsteads, rich silver ware of every description, gold-band and decorated China, ruby and crystal cut glass, ivory and silver cutlery, with a large quantity not mentioned, including heaters, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SALE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, OF THE RED-HOUSE PROPERTY, EMBRACING 71 LOTS, WITH BUILDINGS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, March 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the Red House property, bounded by 1st and 2d avs., 104th, 105th, 106th and 107th sts., and embracing 71 lots. The plot of 14 lots, including the Red House and out-buildings, will be sold in one parcel. This property is in the finest condition for pleasure or other purposes, and ready for immediate occupancy. The grade, location, &c., are unsurpassed in the neighborhood of the City, and too well known to render detail necessary. A more desirable opportunity for the profitable investment of capital, cannot be offered buyers this Spring, the sale being to close an estate; and purchasers can rely on its being absolute. Every lot offered will be sold without reserve. Terms will be liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
5 BROWN STONE BUILDINGS ON 20TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., at auction.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON AND CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, five very desirable three-story brown stone houses and lots, with balconies and inclosed court-yards; are entirely new, with gas, Croton, baths, two water-closets each. The houses are 15 feet 3¾ inches wide, by 40 deep; the lots are 92 feet deep. $5,000 of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage on each. To be sold without limit. For maps and elevation of the houses, apply at No. 7 Broad-st. An opportunity is here afforded to any small family desirous of enjoying the comforts of a house with all the modern improvements, without the necessity of expensive furniture or a high rent.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FIVE BROWN-STONE BUILDINGS ON 20th st., between 1st and 2d avs., at auction.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.
Will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1858, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, five very desirable three-story brown-stone houses and lots, with balconies and inclosed court-yards; are entirely new, with gas, Croton, baths and two water-closets each. The houses are 15 feet 3¾ inches wide, by 40 feet deep. The lots are 92 feet deep. $5,000 of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage on each. To be sold without limit. For maps and elevation of the houses, apply at No. 7 Broad st.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., large invoice of jewelry and cigars sold to pay advances, consisting of diamond breast pins, finger rings, gold pencil cases, gold lockets, vest and guard chains, 18 carat; gold bracelets, sleeve buttons, ladies' gold chatelaines, ladies' gold watches, seal rings, plain and chased ditto. Also, about 50,000 of imported and domestic cigars, consisting of the following brands, viz.: Wig-wag, Rio Hondo, La Union, La Real, Corona, Ducal, El Divan, Deux Ames, and other favorite brands.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 35 Wall-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, comprising
Virginia and Ohio State Stocks.
Irving, Phenix and Bank of New-York Bank Stocks.
St Mark's Insurance Stock.
Also, Stonington Railroad, and New-York and Lackawanna Coal Co.
Regular sales every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
J. W. HUNT WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Feb. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 85 Nassau st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second-hand furniture, part of which has been removed from Staten Island for convenience of sale. Also, carpets, mirrors, oil-cloth, stoves, oil-paintings, fancy goods, crockery, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c., &c. Sale without reserve. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.
38 PERUVIAN LLAMAS, MALE AND FEMALE, FOR IMPORTER'S ACCOUNT.—WM. DUMONT, will sell at action, on SATURDAY, March 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Dyckman Farm, near Tubby Hook, 38 Peruvian llamas, male and female, in fine order, in lots to suit purchasers. Terms at sale.
N. B.—The Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. at 8½ A. M. for Tubby Hook, and return at 2½ P. M.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE No. 4 Broad-st.—Regular auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Morning Express.*

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.
BY S. BOGART—TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1858, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 4th-av., 52 splendid rosewood pianos, 6 to 7 octave, double and single round corners, being the balance of the entire stock of the celebrated makers CROW & CHRISTOPHER.
JAMES E. KELLEY, Assignee.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

$125. CASH, WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL rosewood piano-forte, round-corners, 6¾-octave, rich, brilliant tone, City-made, in perfect order, cost $275; this is a bargain worth immediate attention. Apply at the Furniture Packing Establishment in 6th-av., three doors from 40th-st., and next door to the Tremont Hotel, from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M., on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

ORGAN WANTED.—AN ORGAN SUITABLE FOR a country Church, for which cash will be paid. Any person having the above-named instrument, and will furnish the following description, may hear of a purchaser, viz: the makers name, how long it has been in use, the size of case, number of stops, and lowest possible price. Address by mail to S. B. MERSEREAU, Hempstead, Queens County, Long Island.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A CHANCE THAT SELDOM OFFERS.—Elegant 7-octave rosewood piano, metallic frame and finished back; made by one of the best makers and warranted; cost $475; been used a few months and in perfect order; will be sold very low for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, wareroom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

A 7-OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—A bargain—Price $165; one 6¾-octave for $100; also, one 6 octave for $25. Inquire at No. 388 Bowery.
S. M. AMBLER.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.
ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.
WRAPPING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.
Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.
Cash paid for rags and paper-shavings.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the lowest factory prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building. Machine brushes made to order. The trade supplied.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, No. 329 Pearl-st.

STEEL SPRINGS TEMPERED FOR LAdies' hoops, and also Extension Skirts for sale by SCHMIDT & MULLER, Manufacturers, No. 60 John-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YOYK, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1858:

Assets on hand, Jan. 31, 1857, as per Statement		$3,787,945 76
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums and Policy fees	$869,428 20	
For Interest	277,488 71	
For Annuities	18,756 24	
For Am'nts overpaid, due Agents	1,059 82—	1,166,732 97
Total		$4,954,678 73
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid claims by death, including additions	$317,043 13	
Surrendered Policies	32,039 04	
Annuities	7,467 72	
Commissions	43,474 13	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Printing, Stationery, Taxes, &c.	66,610 72—	466,634 74
Cash Assets on hand Jan. 31, 1858		4,488,043 99
Add Deferred Premium account, being balances due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62
Interest accrued to Feb. 1, 1858		50,455 30
Interest due and unpaid Feb. 1, 1858		1,486 04
Net Assets Jan. 31, 1858		$4,685,908 95
Net increase in Assets during the year		$897,963 19
	Amount.	No.
Policies at risk Feb. 1, 1857	$28,024,012	9,794
At risk Feb. 1, 1858	30,481,302	10,390
Net increase during year	$2,457,290	596
Issued during the year, Dr	5,852,087	1,863

QUINQUENNIAL STATEMENT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDING JAN. 31, 1858:

Net assets, Feb. 4, 1853			$2,056,959 69
RECEIPTS SINCE FEB. 1, 1853.			
For Premiums and Policy fees	$3 512,812 27		
From deferred Premium Account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly	145,923 62	—$3,658,735 89	
For interest	$957,806 72		
For interest accrued not due, to Feb. 1, 1858	51,941 34	1,009 748 06	
For Annuities, balance of account		16 008 47	
Due sundry parties for claims not matured		68,162 72	4,752,655 14
Total			$6,809,614 83
DISBURSEMENTS SINCE FEBRUARY 1, 1853.			
Paid Claims	$1,317,643 43		
Claims unpaid, not yet due	61,000 00—	$1,378,643 43	
Addition to Policies		108,142 74	
Paid Commissions		184,169 61	
Paid Advertising, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Rent		283,718 53	
Paid Surrendered Policies and reduction of Premiums		169,031 57—	$2,123,705 88
Assets, Feb. 1, 1858			$4,685,908 95
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:			
Cash on hand and in Bank		$148,637 48	
Bonds and Mortgages		4,321,032 36	
Due from Agents		18,378 15	
Deferred Premium account, being balance due on Premiums of 1857, on Policies payable semi-annually and quarterly		145,923 62	
Interest accrued but not due		50,455 30	
Interest due and unpaid		1,486 04—	$4,685,908 95
THUS APPROPRIATED.			
Amount reserved for the re-insurance of all existing Policies, as above	$2,668,867 22		
Amount reserved for annuities		29,902 72	
Amount reserved for reduction of Premiums		17,544 97	
Present value of 1st Dividends of 1848		155,916 50	
Present value of 2d Dividends of 1853		459,261 01	
Special reserve for extra climate risks		113,207 18	
Amount of claims ascertained, unpaid, not yet due, including additions		71,419 22	
Prepaid Premiums due 4th Dividend account		2,286 97	
Reserve for proportion of contingent taxes		25,000 00	
Balance		1,142,503 16—	$4,685,908 95

By the above Statement it will be seen that, after reserving the sum of $2,668,867 22 as the value for reinsurance on all existing policies, which sum includes a margin to cover unforeseen contingencies of nearly $350,000, over and above the net cost of reinsurance, according to the Company's Tables of Mortality at 4 per cent., and also reserving an ample fund to meet all other obligations, the Company have a surplus of $1,142,503 16, which may, with safety, be recommended as applicable to the purposes of Dividends on existing Policies, according to the following statement:

THIRD DIVIDEND STATEMENT.

Premiums entitled to participate in this Dividend are such as have been received on existing Policies, since Feb. 1, 1853, at the Table Rates of Insurance, and as are sufficient to cover the risk on each Policy to Feb. 1, 1858.

Balance or surplus as above		$1,142,503 16
40 per cent. on $2,686,569 15, being the amount of participating premiums on existing Life Policies	$1,074,627 66	
40 per cent. on $28,118 10, being the amount of participating premiums on Endowment Assurance Policies	11,247 24	
40 per cent. on $84,848 46, being the amount of participating premiums on policies lapsed by death	33,939 39	
40 per cent. on $4,927 53, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued previous to 1851	1,971 01	
20 per cent. on $96,048 31, being the amount of participating premiums on short-term policies issued since 1851	19,209 66	
Undivided Surplus	1,508 20—	$1,142,503 16

Respectfully submitted,
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The undersigned have examined the formulas which have been made the basis of the computations of the Third Dividend (that of 1858) of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, and are satisfied that they are founded on correct mathematical principles, and that in their application to the aforesaid Dividend, they furnish results of undoubted security to the parties assured.

HENRY JAS. ANDERSON, } Auditors.
HORACE WEBSTER, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1858.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at the Office of the Company on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1858, it was Resolved, that a Dividend of 40 per cent. be declared on the Participating Premiums paid on existing Policies since Feb. 1, 1853, according to the recommendation of the Officers and Insurance Committee and contained in the above statement.

The Reversionary value of this Dividend will be added to the face of each Policy. The amounts to be credited to each Policy will be ascertained by the 1st of March.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED. S. WINSTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
JONATHAN MILLER,
ABRAHAM BININGER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
WM. J. BUNKER,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
JOHN M. STUART,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM S. COE,
CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. K. STRONG,
EZRA WHEELER,
WM. H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

IOWA STATE STOCK—PROPOSALS INVITED FOR $200,000.—The undersigned agent, appointed by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved the 8th of February, 1858, is authorized to dispose of the Bonds of the State to the amount of $200,000, said bonds being made payable in the City of New-York, not to exceed ten years from their date, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable semi-annually.

Bids for this stock will be received by the undersigned for the whole or any part of the said amount, (the bonds being issued in sums of $1,000,) at the Astor House, New-York, until the first of March next. No bids will be received for this stock at less than its par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than seven per cent.

MARTIN L. MORRIS, State Agent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE 8 per cent. Second Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Bank of the Republic, and the Interest Coupons of the 7 per cent Corporate Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee, Fond du Lac and Green Bay, and La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroads, due on the first day of March, 1858, at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank in the City of New-York.

S. CHAMBERLAIN,
Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, NO. 16 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1858.—The stockholders of the Manhattan Oil Company are hereby notified that the new certificates of the Capital Stock, as reduced at a meeting of the stockholders, Dec. 2, 1857, in compliance with the law applicable thereto, are now ready to be delivered on surrender of the old certificates.

N. T. HIGBIE, } Committee
WM. E. BIRD, } of
N. T. CARRYL, } Stockholders.
JAMES M. MOTLEY, Secretary.

$30,000.—WANTED—A PARNER, SPECIAL or active, (active preferred,) to take the place of a deceased partner, in a sound, unembarrassed and well-established importing-house, (not dry goods,) with an equal amount of capital. To a business man, no better opportunity could be presented. Address, with real name, H. M. C., Post-Office, Box No. 2,120. Communications strictly confidential.

MILWAUKEE AND CHICAGO (WISCONSIN LAKE SHORE) RAILROAD CO.—NEW-YORK, No. 21 Nassau-st., Feb. 25, 1858.—Coupons of Milwaukee City Bonds, issued to this Company, due March 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at this office on and after that date.

C. E. SCOFIELD,
Assistant Treasurer.

PARTNER WANTED WITH $10,000.—The subscriber is a jeweler, has a manufactory furnished with steam-engine, tools and fixtures of every description necessary to carry on the business. References exchanged. Address J. B., Newark, N. J.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

KENOSHA, ROCKFORD AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due March 1 on the Kenosha (Wis.) City Bonds, issued to the Kenosha and Rockford Railroad, will be paid upon presentation at the People's Bank, on and after March 1.

$20,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, in sums to suit, on improved City property, by JAMES DE MOTTE, No. 15 William-st.

LITTLE MIAMI DIVIDEND SCRIP PURchased by RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS WANTED—By BENEDICT & CO., No. 63 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 37 WALL-STREET.

At the annual election held on the 8th instant,

PHILETUS H. HOLT,
JOSEPH P. WICKHAM,
SILAS DAVIS,
OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
HENRY ROWLAND,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
WILLIAM P. MILLER,
STEPHEN W. GAINES,
ELISHA L. WALTON,
NELSON SHERWOOD,
HENRY G. REEVE,
DANIEL T. WILLETS,
ALBERT L. DE CAMP,
JOHN M. BRUCE, JR.,
BENJAMIN H. HOWELL,
STEPHEN LININGTON,
ENOCH KETCHAM,
WILLIAM A. CUMMINGS,
HENRY LYLES, JR.,
BREWSTER VALENTINE,
GEORGE B. WHITFIELD,
ALBERT HAVEMEYER,
ISAAC H. SMITH,
TEUNIS W. QUICK,
ROBERT F. SAGE,
DAVID M. TURNURE,
JOSE T. NAVARRO,
ASHER TAYLOR,
EDWARD BILL,
NATHANIEL W. CHATER,

were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year: and at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, BENJAMIN H. HOWELL, Esq., was reëlected President, and ASHER TAYLOR, Esq., was reëlected Vice-President.

HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1858.

BANK NOTICES.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in one paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.

WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
Ja21-6w A. L. MINER, Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Officers of the XIIth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house on 182d-st., 200 feet west of 11th-av., according to the plans and specifications approved by the Board of Education and on file in the Clerk's office.

Proposals can be made for the mason work and carpenter's work separately, or for the entire work, and will be received at the Clerk's office, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, 3d March prox., at 12 o'clock noon, and must contain the names of two good and sufficient sureties for the faithful performance of the contract.

The lowest proposal will not necessarily be received, and the School Officers reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

JAMES MACKEAN, } Committee.
JOHN BELLAMY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1858.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until Wednesday, March 3, at 12 o'clock noon, for seven hundred and ninety-seven barrels of pork, for the use of the Navy. Said pork to be delivered at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, subject to the usual inspection. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting all offers in case of the delivery of the pork by the contractor before the expiration of the terms of this advertisement. The pork is wanted immediately.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, EDWARD H. MANN retiring from business.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
EDWARD H. MANN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. CHARLES T. GRIFFITH.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WILLIAMSON, GRIFFITH & CO., who will continue the business of the late firm of WILLIAMSON, MANN & CO.

Signed, DAVID A. WILLIAMSON,
CHARLES T. GRIFFITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858. D. D. WILLIAMSON, JR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WILLIAM P. MILLER having associated WILLIAM J. BICKNELL with him, they will continue the hide and leather business at No. 85 Gold-st., under the firm of WILLIAM P. MILLER & CO.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1858.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—A VERY valuable improvement on propelling wheeled vehicles, suited either for children's amusement or otherwise. Working model can be shown on application to SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., New York.

FOR SALE—COAL YARD, WITH FIXTURES, &c., with lease of same for years. Inquire No. 754 Washington st.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The subscriber is selling all descriptions of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND JEWELRY
VERY LOW.
GOLD WATCHES—all styles for GENTLEMEN.
Beautiful GOLD WATCHES for LADIES.
LADIES' EAR-RINGS, PINS and BRACELETS,
DIAMOND RINGS,
PLAIN and CHASED GOLD RINGS.

Pure Gold Wedding Rings, Gold Chatelaine Chains, Vest Chains and Guard Chains, Keys and Seals, Studs, Sleeve-buttons, Gold Spectacles, Eye-glasses, Gold Pencils, Gold Thimbles and Lockets. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

260 "TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS." 260
"CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE."

Important to the public. Great reduction in prices of fine Groceries, Provisions, choice Teas, Flour, Sugars, Coffee and all other goods kept by first-class grocers and tea-dealers, cheap for cash. Choice new crop teas from 25c. to 50c.; New-Orleans Sugars, 5c. to 7c.; refined sugars at refiners' prices, wholesale and retail. Up-town families and country dealers would do well to buy their goods of THOMAS R. AGNEW, Importer and Dealer in Choice Teas, Fine Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c., No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS; ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high; one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan Stables, corner Prince and Crosby sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriages for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—E. D. MORGAN & CO. HAVE REmoved to Nos. 54 and 56 Exchange-place, one door from Broad st.

REMOVED.—JOSEPH LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, has removed from No. 9 Warren-st. to No. 63 Walker-st., one door west of Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

BOGUS DENTAL DISCOVERIES.—DR. A. C. CASTLE, for thirty-two years past, has inserted artificial teeth and filled teeth on all the known scientific principles most satisfactory to his patients. Several dentists advertise his old-exploded methods as novelties! Office No. 246 4th-st., Washington-square.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS SELECTED, advice given in laying out farms and improving them by draining, subsoiling, manuring, planting orchards, vineyards, etc. Satisfactory references as to qualifications as scientific and practical agriculturists. Address, (during lecture season, stating wants and where interview may be had,) HENRY C. VAIL, No. 91 East 27th-st., New-York.

SALAMANDER SAFE.—ONE OF HERRING'S large-size salamander safes, will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Bull's Head Bank, No. 338 3d-av.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Wednesday, the 3d day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of March next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person to become interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract, and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.

16,500 feet B. M. Oak for lock gate at $20	$330 00
35,000 feet B. M. Pine timber for locks at $15	525 00
15,000 feet B. M. Pine plank for locks at $15	225 00
2,500 feet B. M. Pine timber for bridges at $15	37 50
2,000 feet B. M. Hemlock at $7	14 00
	$1,131 50

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.

In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe, $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat, $12; 3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 5 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. L. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,290 feet Hemlock Plank	$38 50
3,573 feet B M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
7,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6.	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Gates, for Locks, $65; 6 Padlocks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $11 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50.	338 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $3 50	4 15
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Jan. 29, 1858.

SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Canal
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, } Commissioners.
JOHN M. JAYCOX, }
V. R. RICHMOND, State Eng. and Surveyor.
NATHANIEL S. BENTON, Auditor.

WHEREAS, THE CREDITORS OF THE Rutland and Burlington Railroad Company, being the owners and holders of obligations or bonds of said Company, secured by a mortgage dated August 1, 1853, commonly called the second-mortgage bonds, met at Bellows Falls on the 10th day of February, 1858, agreeably to previous notice, given in the manner prescribed by the act in relation to Trustees of Railroads, approved Nov. 10, 1857, for the purpose of nominating Trustees, as provided in said act; and at said meeting nominated T. P. Chandler and Southworth Shaw, of Boston, Mass.; Asa Wentworth, Jr., of Bellows Falls; Robert Pierpoint, of Rutland; and Joseph Warner, of Middlebury, in the State of Vermont, as such Trustees.

And the proceedings of said meeting having been presented to me by Paris Fletcher and others, parties in interest, for the purpose of having such nomination ratified and confirmed, and all proper orders and decrees made in the premises; it is, therefore, ordered, that a hearing be had in the premises, at the Court House, in Rutland, on the 3d day of March, 1858, at 2 o'clock P. M., and that notice thereof be given to all interested parties, by publication in the Bellows Falls *Argus*, Rutland *Herald*, Vermont *Standard*, Middlebury *Register* and Burlington *Free Press*, (weekly papers;) in the Boston *Post*, (daily,) the Boston *Daily Advertiser* and the New-York *Times*; such notices to be inserted as soon as may be, and continued to the day of hearing, to the end that they may appear before me, at the time and place specified, to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Given under my hand, at Vergennes, this 20th day of February, 1858. J. PIERPOINT, Chancellor.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Aldermen will investigate the subject in relation to the discontinuance of steam on 11th-av., below 59th-st., on MONDAY, March 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested in the same are hereby notified to be present without any further notice.

JOHN GREGORY, } Committee
H. R. HOFFMIRE, } on
THOMAS McSPEDON, } Railroads.
E. H. REED, }
JAMES OWENS. }

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF the Board of Aldermen will investigate the subject relative to Albany-st., on TUESDAY, March 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall. All parties interested are respectfully requested to appear without any further notice.

F. I. A. BOOLE, } Committee
THOMAS W. ADAMS, } on
JOHN LYNES, } Streets.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against JAMES QUIGLEY will please present the same, with proper vouchers, to the subscribers.

WILLIAM McARTHUR, 125 Liberty-st., }
WILLIAM H. PARSONS, 343 Broadway, } Assignees.
JOHN H. NEILLEY, 24 Church-st., }
Dated, Feb. 16, 1858.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY—NO. 16 BROADWAY,—NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1858.—The annual election for nine Directors of this Company will be held at their office on Wednesday, March 3, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. By order

JAMES M MOTLEY, Secretary.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The magnificent and very fast-going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will leave pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The favorite steamship JAS. ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander, will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3. Through tickets to Florida may be had by applying as above. The attention of shippers is called to the low rate of freight and the insurance on the same by the above line.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

Bills of Lading signed only on board.

For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, March 3.

NERVOUS DISEASES UNDERTAKEN.—"St. Joseph's Treatment" of Neuralgia, Paralysis, &c. Dr. JOSEPH GRIERRE, 10 to 12 M. No. 761 Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments, and no expense has been spared to make them all as good as new; the thorough examination given them proves their mode of construction YET UNEQUALED.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; second do., $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 36 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, Jan. 16......1858	Wednesday, Feb. 3......1858
Saturday, Feb. 13......1858	Wednesday, March 3......1858
Saturday, March 13......1858	Wednesday, March 31......1858
Saturday, April 10......1858	Wednesday, April 28......1858
Saturday, April 14......1858	Wednesday, May 12......1858
Saturday, May 8......1858	Wednesday, May 26......1858
Saturday, May 22......1858	Wednesday, June 9......1858
Saturday, June 8......1858	Wednesday, June 23......1858
Saturday, June 19......1858	Wednesday, July 3......1858

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Feb. 17
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 24
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, March 3
AMERICA, Lott, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 10
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, March 17
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARE TO EUROPE.

From New-York:		From Southampton, Havre, or Bremen to New-York:	
First Cabin	$80	First Cabin	$100
Second Cabin	50	Second Cabin	65
Steerage	30	Steerage	40

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, E. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, EDWARD CAVENDY, Commander, to sail from Pier No. 3, North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mail, viz:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel......March 20	Saturday, Ap'l 17	Wednesd'y, Ap 21
North Star. April 17	Saturday, May 15	Wedn'sd'y, May 19

The steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight, apply to

D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 6, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail April 3.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, master, will sail, with the MAILS—

FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE FOR NEW-YORK.
Saturday..........April 10	Wednesday..........April 28
Saturday..........May 22	Wednesday..........June 9
Saturday..........July 3	Wednesday..........July 21

Price of passage according to location of room. First cabin, $100 and $130; second cabin, $60 and $75.

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-Green, New-York.

GLASGOW AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP Company's splendid and powerful steamers sail as under:

FROM NEW-YORK.

Glasgow, Goodwin, Saturday, March 13, at 12 noon.
New-York, McMillan, Wednesday, March 31, at 12 noon.
Edinburg, Cumming, Wednesday, April 14, at 12 noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AFRICA, N. SHANNON, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, March 3. Passengers are requested to be on board at 9½ o'clock. The EUROPA will sail on March 17.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, Jan. 6, 1858.

Trains leave Dépôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York, at 9½ A. M.—Mail for Albany, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations north.

3:20 P. M., Express for Albany, stopping at principal stations only.

6¼ P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York, at 8¾ A. M., for Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

11½ A. M.—White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

2½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

3 P. M.—Millerton, stopping at Williams Bridge and all intermediate stations north.

4 P. M.—Croton Falls, stopping at all intermediate stations.

5½ P. M.—Williams Bridge, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning, trains leave Albany for New-York, at 7¾ A. M.—Mail stopping at all stations above and at Williams Bridge.

3¾ P. M.—Express, stopping at principal stations only.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Thursday, Jan. 21, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations.

Mail Train, at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., daily, for Dunkirk, and Sundays excepted, for Buffalo.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

S. F. HEADLEY, Assistant President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 4 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 2, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. as follows: Express trains 6½ and 11½ A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Poughkeepsie trains at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.; Peekskill freight train at 1½ P. M. from 31st st. only, and passenger train at 5½ P. M. from Chambers st. Sing Sing train at 4 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Christopher and 30th-st. stations only. Trains for New-York leave Troy 6:15 A. M., 12:35 and 5:15 P. M., and East Albany at 6:25 A. M., 12:45 and 5:25 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO STEAMSHIP LINE—*via* Panama Railroad.—The first-class steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Master, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, FOR ASPINWALL, connecting with the first-class steamship ORIZABA, 2,500 tons, J. H. BLETHEN, Master, leaving San Francisco March 5. For passage and freight, apply ONLY to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

MEDICAL.

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.
Compounded entirely from gums,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily, in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well the powers of the system are fully developed. The *Stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the Liver—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose, taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will alway relieve sick headache.

One bottle taken for female obstructions, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by worms in children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

☞ A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

SANFORD & Co. Proprietors. New-York.

Retail agent, FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood. This is a purely vegetable extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to injure the constitution. Thousands have been cured by this preparation, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering from any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIESEMAR—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. Triesemar No. 1 is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and Exhaustion of the System. Triesemar No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. Triesemar No. 3 is the great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 cases of Triesemar, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXER OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

Dr. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms: also Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 65 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

CAUTION.—NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—BEWARE of handbills and advertisements stating that Dr. HUNTER has removed, and that Hunter's Red Drop can be had at any place, except at the old Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., established in 1834, by the writer of this, and the present and only proprietor. It is a villainous conspiracy, by a plurality of unprincipled quack doctors, to rob the Doctor of his hard-earned reputation as a skillful and honorable physician. His great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, has permanently cured over 500,000 cases during the last thirty years. The victims of misplaced confidence can call on him with the certainty of being radically cured. One Dollar per vial, with the Doctor's new Medical Book.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Pupil of Ricord, of Paris, and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of this City, may be privately consulted, in English or French, at No. 61 Bleecker-st. (east,) from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 o'clock.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY against GEORGE WAGNER and CAROLINE WAGNER his wife, Edward Krollpfeiffer and Pauline J. Krollpfeiffer his wife, Joseph Hunt, Administrator with the will annexed of Francis Bicke, deceased, Richard M. Harrington, Gustavus Honegger, Pauline Krollpfeiffer, The First Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New-York, William H. Knoepfel, Johann Carl Karthaus, Frederick August Bœlling, Frederick Wilhelm Bœlling, Julius Beckmann, August Wilhelm Ludolph Brauer, Frederick H. Brauer, Michael Lienau, Henry G. Eilshemius, Ludwig Egkelskamp, Robert Egkelskamp, William Day, William Verdell, Louis Fay, John Compton, Guillame Gessell, G. F. Bach, Son, Herman Fleetmann, Louis Weddigen, Henry Roosberg, Herman C. Turck, Robert W. Barclay and William Turck.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Nassau-street, in said City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 12, 1858. J. EDGAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
27f-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN and ELEAZER HARMON against JOHN DORAN, Andrew Burke, William Carland, William Loft, George Van Campen, Patrick McMahon, Mathew McMahon, Frank Medina, William Schuster, Nicholas Theesere, Frederick Hastong, Michael Chase, Jacob Moore, John McKinney, William Clear, Frederick Hamer, Charles Direter, Frank Rings, Michael Wheeler, Patrick Howard, Patrick Moheney, William Kelley, Francis Clark, Lawrence King, John White, Charles Hall, Jacob Homer, James Riley, Hugh O'Brien, Charles Coffield, John Shean, Patrick Murray, Walter Clear, Owen Rush, Michael Clynch, Thomas De Wier, John McCuddy, John Klinche, John Mack—To John Doran, William Schuster, Nicholas Theesere, Frederick Hastong, Michael Chase, John McKinney, William Clear, Frederick Hamer, Frank Rings, Michael Clynch, Thomas De Wier, John Klinche, John Mack, defendants:—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of BENJAMIN CHAMBERLAIN and ELEAZAR HARMON, plaintiffs, a copy of which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Cattaraugus County, New-York, on the 5th day of January, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at Ellicottville, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. LAMB & BOLLES,
Ja16-law7wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—The BANK OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff against OSER MYER, BENJAMIN LEVY, JACOB ABRAHAM and ABRAHAM LEVY, Defendants—Summons for a money demand on contract—Com. not ser.—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and one dollars, with interest from the 4th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 6, 1858.

STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st.

The above-mentioned complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 8th day of January, 1858.

STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
ja9-law10wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RACHEL ANN YORK, by ALBERT DEMAREST, her guardian, against EDGAR P. YORK.—Summons for relief. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 15 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service thereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 8, 1858.

CARPENTIER & BEACH, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
ja23-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH EVANS AND WILLIAM H. CARMAN against JOSEPH ALSTON.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 36 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and ninety-two dollars and seventy-eight cents, with interest from the 8th day of February, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1858. WM. C. R. ENGLISH,
20f-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JANE C. AINSLIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of Charles C. Betts, (Brooklyn City Railroad Office,) No. 12 Fulton-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 21st day of July next.—Dated, Jan. 14, 1858. CHARLES C. BETTS,
JOTHAM C. MEEKER,
jan16-law-6mS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH F. DELCLISUR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratix, at the office of BLUME & CO., No. 125 Washington-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 5, 1858.

CAROLINE DELCLISUR, Administratrix.
13f-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLSON, late of the City of New-York, banker, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 19, 1858.

STEWART BROWN, } Executors.
20f-law6mS* JAMES M. BROWN, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO MOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of John R. Marsh, No. 53 Pitt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 18, 1857.

JOHN R. MARSH, } Executors.
s19-law6mS* STEWART E. CLARK, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of GEORGE B. OVER, No. — Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1857.

o24-law6mS* GEORGE B. OVER, } Executors.
LEVI HART, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHREIBER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the store of DIEDRICH STRUSE, No. 194 Second-street, near Grand, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 10, 1857. d12-law6mS*

DIEDRICH STRUSE, } Executors.
CATHERINE E. SCHREIBER, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE DELANCEY VERPLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of THOMAS B. DIBBLEE, counselor-at-law, No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan 29, 1858.

CLAUDE VICTOR QUILLIARD, Executor.
ja30-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES FARIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of William E. Brinckerhoff, No. 108 Avenue C, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of June next. Dated New-York, Dec. 11, 1857.

d 12-law6m*S ALEXANDER FARIS, Administrator.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

LIGHTNING-ROD INSULATORS AT wholesale, cheap for cash. Also, rods manufactured by the ton at cost. LYON MANF'G CO., No. 85 John-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE TWELVE-HORSE STEAM ENgine. Connections, &c., in good order. Burdan's make. Will be sold low. Apply at the lumber yard No. 381 8th-st., E. R. ISAAC DURYEE.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others using fine and ornamental castings—all kinds of castings made at moderate prices with dispatch by UZAL CORY, No. 96 John-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 363 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Rev. Dudley A. Tyng's Lecture on Manhood

Last evening, Rev. DUDLEY A. TYNG, of Philadelphia, delivered a lecture on "Manhood, True and False," at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The room was well filled, though not crowded, and among the audience we noticed many members of the Society of Friends. The lecturer divided Manhood, after the manner that OVID divided the races of men, into different ages. Age of iron, age of silver, age of gold—omitting the Roman poet's age or race of brass. These ages had succeeded, without altogether displacing each other, but the world knew first the iron age alone. These ages might otherwise be designated as, the blade, the ear, and the full corn in the ear. The first was that rude animal age in which the soul lived for the body only, when everything desirable was comprised in the fruition of the senses,—of touch and taste, and the privilege of using other men for self-indulgence. The great man was then expounded by his anatomy, by his bones, vertebræ, and breadth of shoulders. The man of that age was best represented by Ajax or Goliah, of Gath, and the woman was an Amazon. The first organ developed in the history of the human race, was combativeness Man was distinguished for his roving habits. Nimrod, the type of the barbarian man, was the hero of this iron age. Yet mere feats of prowess and endurance must excite our admiration. The perseverance of BILLY BOWLEGS was, as it were, a cry of shame to the white man who would not let him rest in possession of his native swamps, and negroes braving bloodhounds in Dismal Swamps were greater heroes than white men brandishing a whip over a shrinking slave.

The fault of the iron age was that in its interpenetration with a better age, it left the mere physical man a bully. Wherever the animal muscles outstripped the intellectual development, there arose the bully, whether as a Bowery boy or as an honorable gentleman, who was accustomed to offset arguments with but a pistol or a bowie-knife.

The Silver Age found manhood in a much higher state of development. The orator, the poet, the artist, the sculptor, were its offspring. APELLES, HOMER, PHIDIAS, PLATO, were representatives of this era. The manhood of this age was rated by its intellectual force—not by its physical. The *Odyssey* succeeded the *Iliad*. The Silver Age established the supremacy of intellect. It could never again succumb to sinew. Yet, the popular mind was still, with all the intellect of this Silver Age, far astray as to what constituted real manhood. The height of genius has now become with the majority the out-witting of other people; but when was fiery thought ever yoked to the dumb cart of mere thrift? True manhood walks with head erect, and eyes seeking truth, even if among the stars. And thus the nobler manhood of the next or Golden Age, was that of the soul. Intellectual force and martial prowess united could not secure this age. The holy deeds which distinguish it have been achieved by feeble women—by children even. Its highest feature is to suffer for the sake of right—to endure for the love of our fellow-beings. Intellect has succumbed and fallen short of it, as when BACON allowed his sordid palm to receive the bribe. What sight could be more pitiable than the intellect that bartered itself for wealth and subscribed it hand to a lie? Contrast the conduct of that English patriot, who, when solicited to receive a bribe, replied: "I am poor, but poor as I am, the King of England is not rich enough to buy me."

The Church should stand preeminent in this golden age of manhood. But it did not. The public had lost confidence in it. It used, according to popular notion, a sort of spiritual chloroform, lulling men to unconsciousness of suffering right and tyrannical power. The common notion of a minister was that of a dyspeptic body, but animated by a feeble soul—an individual who cannot be a woman, and who will not be a man, and who makes himself notable for the utterance of soporific platitudes. There was too much truth in this idea, but it was far from being the whole truth. The Church, low as it had fallen, had only partially succumbed to the weakness of the age. What it wanted was what the age wanted—more backbone. Manhood had not left the Church, and it would never leave the world.

The New-York State Inebriate Asylum.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution convened at Albany Feb. 25, 1858. The meeting was called to order by the President, Hon. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. The following letter was received by the Board from Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, and read by the Secretary:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I deeply regret my inability to comply with your benevolent request to attend the officers and other gentlemen associated in the great design of establishing the Hospital for Inebriates. You have conferred an honor on me by your invitation. I am sensible of it. The plan you contemplate, if duly carried out, will prove a mighty blessing to the community at large, and result in individual happiness of the widest extent. The novelty of the conception, and the feasibility of the undertaking, are sufficient of themselves to stamp upon its inception the *imprimatur* of all philanthropic hearts.

With every consideration of respect,
I remain, most devotedly,
JOHN W. FRANCIS.

The Committee on Location, through their Chairman, Hon. REUBEN H. WALWORTH, of Saratoga, reported progress. It is the intention of the Committee to locate the Asylum by the first of next May, and all towns desirous of making offers of sites for the Institution are desired to address the Chairman of the Committee. A Committee of Construction and Repairs was elected, comprising the following gentlemen: John W. Francis, of New-York; James S. Wadsworth, of Geneseo; George Folsom, New-York; Hamilton Murray, Oswego; and J. Edward Turner, New-York. It is the intention of this Committee (as soon as the Asylum is located) to commence the construction of the buildings. The Board appointed Hon. REUBEN H. WALWORTH to draft the following Memorial, which was signed by the Trustees present:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned, Trustees of the New-York State Inebriate Asylum, respectfully show that numerous memorials have been presented to the Legislature, which show that the leading men of our State are willing to be taxed to found an Asylum to cure those who are suffering from the disease of an appetite for intoxicating drinks, which is ruining themselves and their families; that the public wishes for an appropriation of a fund for this institution, as well as the undersigned Trustees consider the establishment of such an institution of the utmost importance to the happiness and prosperity of the citizens of the State, and that by it thousands may be saved and restored to the situation of honored and respectable citizens, who would otherwise soon be called to fill dishonored graves; that the Secretary of your petitioners has prepared a letter, which will be distributed among the members of the Legislature, embodying the reasons of your petitioners for asking the State to aid this Institution, which we request the members of your honorable bodies carefully to examine, in connection with the petitions presented by citizens of different parts of the State, and then to act upon the subject as they in their judgment shall deem the best interest and welfare of the inhabitants of the State require.

Adopted and signed at a meeting of the Trustees, at the City of Albany, this 25th day of February, 1858.

Signed—Benjamin F. Butler, Reuben H. Walworth, Thomas W. Olcott, Ransom Balcom, Edward A. Lambert, Hamilton Murray, Jacob S. Miller, John F. Rathbun, Thomas C. Brinsmade, Henry A. Brewster, Peter S. Danforth, Franklin Johnson, J. Edward Turner.

The Board adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee on Location.

T. JEFFERSON GARDINER,
Recording Secretary.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met on Friday evening, the President, CHARLES H. HASWELL, Esq., in the Chair.

Among others, the following petitions were referred. From property-owners in the Twelfth Ward to prevent cattle from running at large. From Hose Company, No. 11, for a new carriage. For a sewer in Thirty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Lexington-avenues.

Resolutions to print the proceedings of the Board in the TIMES, *Tribune*, *Journal of Commerce*, and *Irish American*, were laid over. Also, a resolution directing the Third-avenue Railroad Company to run cars to Eighty-sixth-street as often as they now run to Sixty-fifth-street.

A resolution was offered by Councilman GALPIN providing that no member shall be appointed on any Committee who offers a motion to increase the same. Laid on the table.

The report of the Committee of Finance from the Board of Aldermen, on the petition of Harsen & Co. for a reference in the Eighty-sixth-street matter, was brought up by Councilman ARCULARIUS and laid over.

The semi-annual report of the Fire Marshal to the Mayor and Common Council, was accepted, and ordered on file.

The papers on the Tax levy from the Board of Aldermen, presented to them as amended, were referred to the Committee on Conference.

Upon the question of tendering the hospitalities of the City to Rear-Admiral MOHAMMED PASHA, the Board adhered to their former action.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Roads to render their report concerning repairs in Forty-third street, between Eleventh-avenue and North River, as soon as possible.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department, in favor of purchasing a new house for Engine Company No. 41, was reported.

The report of the Committee on the Fire Department, concurring with the Board of Aldermen in relation to advertising for new hose, was adopted.

Councilmen VAN TINE, BECKFORD and BRADY were appointed by the President as the delegation to the Committee on Conference on the Tax levy.

The report of the Aldermen's Committee on the Fire Department, submitting an ordinance for the better regulation of the Department, was adopted.

On the motion that the Committee on Lands and Places report at the next meeting as to the eligibility of the purchase of Ward's Island, Councilman BRADY stated that he was not opposed to the purchase at a fair valuation.

The motion was carried.

The Board agreed to hold its next meeting next Tuesday evening.

Councilmen GENET and BRADY were appointed as the additional members of the Committee on Assessments.

Councilman DUNN called up a resolution, which was adopted after some opposition, from Councilman GENET, moving that a Committee of five be appointed to go to Albany to advocate the repeal of the Metropolitan Police bill, a sum being appropriated *in blank*.

The Board then adjourned to Tuesday.

COMMITTEE ON STREETS.

The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met in the Library of the City Hall on Friday, Councilman DUNN in the Chair.

Mr. DOWNING, Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, was examined. He was not prepared to say positively whether it would be best to have the streets cleaned by contract, or to leave the matter with the City Inspector. He thought that if a contract were judged advisable, one for a term of five years would be better than a contract from year to year. One contract would be better than several, inasmuch as it would prevent the clashing of conflicting interests among the contractors. The offal produces a revenue of $3,000 a year. If the offal contractor could properly perform his duty, he would be considerably a gainer by his contract. But from the ordinances being neglected, the contractors suffered loss. Witness thought the Inspector possessed the right under the charter, instead of the Common Council, to draw specifications. But such specifications must undoubtedly be presented to the Common Council for approval. One contract for the whole City would, in his opinion, be best. The City ought to grant the use of two or three piers for the deposit of manure, the refuse having often to be carted great distances.

Mr. ARTHUR MOODY was acquainted with the contract system, and disapproved of it. He was interested in the purchase of dirt. All contracts had been a decided failure. He believed the City Inspector had done his duty.

Mr. SMITH thought it would be economical to allow a contract for five years, and that the whole City ought to be embraced in it.

Mr. MOODY desired to contrast the predicament of the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards, the latter being under contract, the other under the City Inspector. He explained how the City had been cheated by the fraudulent use of tickets at the dumping-boards.

The Committee then adjourned until Tuesday next.

COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen met on Friday afternoon to hear evidence as to the use of steam on the Fourth-avenue Railroad.

Mr. CONNELLEY, a property owner, thought Twenty-seventh-street was too low down for people residing as high as Forty-second-street; they ought to have some accommodation. He presented a memorial on the subject.

Mr. JAMES FAGAN, residing on Fourth-avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth-street, said the Railroad had spoiled the grade many times, destroying the trade on the avenue. The houses could not be let. He complained of General SANDFORD, who, he asserted, set at defiance the wishes of the property owners. Mr. FAGAN proposed that the steam should be removed to Forty-second-street and the grades restored.

Mr. CONNELLEY reviewed previous legislation on the subject.

Mr. PIKE, a property owner, complained of excessive and unjust taxation. He had suffered much from the mismanagement of the Harlem Railroad Company. After being assessed for the opening of the avenue, the Common Council had granted the privilege to cut down one side of the avenue in such a way as to destroy all travel on the avenue, the place being converted into a dangerous nuisance. As a tax-payer he asked the use of an avenue for which assessments had been raised from property owners.

Ex Councilman WARNER spoke against the action of the Harlem Company.

No one appeared on the other side, and the Committee adjourned to Friday next at 3 o'clock.

COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND PLACES.

The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Councilmen met in the City Hall, Friday, Councilman CRAWFORD in the Chair, to hear evidence and argument as to the purchase of land on Ward's Island.

His Honor the Mayor was present.

Mr. MCCOTTER exhibited a map showing the lands, namely, 20 acres in upland lots, 11 in roads, and 48 in water right extension.

Mr. LAWRENCE said the roads were never conceded by title to either of the parties who have purchased lands.

The Mayor demurred to have the streets contained in the agreement; those streets belonged to the adjoining property, and in purchasing the same they would involve the City in litigation with the Emigration Commissioners.

The Committee postponed the further consideration of this subject, and heard evidence with regard to granting the Commissioners of the Central Park the privilege of grading Hamilton-Square; they needing the earth for improving the said Park. Mr. R. J. DILLON appeared in support of this application, and after hearing his argument the Committee adjourned.

THE JOINT FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.—The Common Council Committee, appointed to continue the investigation that was commenced by a committee of the Board of Councilmen, of which Councilman FRANKLIN was Chairman, is now in session every day. On Thursday the Committee held a secret session with the Mayor, when it was decided that the financial affairs of the City should receive a thorough investigation. It was also decided to avail themselves of the experience and services of Mr. FRANKLIN, who is not now a member of either Board, and to employ Mr. PECKAM as accountant. There is a Herculean task before the Committee; and, if the investigation be thorough, it is not likely that their labor will be soon ended. The amount of unpaid assessments is estimated at $4,000,000; and of unpaid taxes $2,000,000. It will be the duty of the Committee to ascertain, if possible, what portion of the above amounts, if any, has been paid and not accounted for. The total amount now due the City, and believed to have been taken by defalcation, is estimated at $7,730,000.

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The report for the year ended 31st December, 1857, has been sent to the Legislature. The Commissioners say that at no period since the organization of the system in 1847, have their financial situation and prospects been better, or the system itself and its practical administration by their officers, been in a better state of order and efficiency.

The number of alien emigrants who arrived at this port in 1857, and for whom commutation was paid or special bonds required, was 183,773, being 41,431 more than in 1856, and 47,540 more than in 1855. But it is worthy of observation that, like the emigration of 1855 and 1856, that of 1857 is still much below that of the preceding years, falling about one-third short of the average of those years.

Of these emigrants, 30,976 were from Germany, 57,119 from Ireland, and 28,622 from England; the increase for the last year being mainly from Germany and Ireland.

During the last, as well as the year immediately preceding, the emigrants at this port from Europe were of a class and character superior to the mass of those who arrived during the earlier years of this commission, and were generally such as appear able to support themselves, and to add to the productive means of this country.

Number and Nativity of Alien Passengers arrived at the Port of New-York, during the year 1857, who were liable to bonds, under the Acts of April 11, 1849, and April 13, 1853:

From Germany	80,974	From Spain	263
From Ireland	57,119	From Poland	245
From England	28,622	From Portugal	93
From Scotland	5,170	From South America	66
From France	3,069	From Norway	62
From Switzerland	2,454	From Russia	42
From Holland	1,734	From Nova Scotia	40
From Wales	887	From Canada	30
From Sweden	619	From Sicily	26
From Italy	596	From China	11
From Denmark	453	From Mexico	11
From Belgium	444	From Greece	8
From Sardinia	405		
From West Indies	330	Total	183,773

The efficient means now provided for purifying and ventilating ships and cargoes, and for the care and inspection of passengers and seamen, have, it is believed, rendered their detention as brief and as little burdensome either to commerce or the individuals detained as is practically consistent with the important object in view. The average period of detention of passengers has not exceeded three days. The whole number of persons, other than those received as patients, thus temporarily landed and detained at Quarantine, in consequence of their arrival in vessels in which cases of cholera, small-pox or yellow fever had occurred, was 3,772.

The Commissioners adhere to their recommendation of Sandy Hook as the best site for quarantine. They ask the Legislature to appropriate $30,000 for an asylum for the insane poor.

Police Intelligence.

ALLEGED ARSON—A CURIOUS CASE.—On the 29th of last December, the country house of Mr. Jackson, near Kingsbridge, Westchester County, was destroyed by fire. As Mr. Jackson and family had temporarily removed to the City with his family, and the house was, therefore, closed, there was no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary; but all efforts to discover the guilty party failed. A few days since a Mr. Luckey, who lives near King's-Bridge, noticed that a young man servant in his employ—a German named Paul Quatlander—had on a peculiar pair of trousers, and observed, in jest, "Paul, those trousers look exactly like a pair which Mr. Jackson used to wear. If he were mysteriously murdered, those trousers would cause you to be hanged." The boy Paul—he is but 19 years of age—seemed so much confused at this remark that Mr. Luckey's suspicions were aroused, and he determined to investigate the affair further, though at that time he said nothing more about the matter. That night, when the boy had gone to sleep, Mr. Luckey obtained possession of the suspicious pantaloons, and on examining them discovered the name of Mr. Jackson written upon their fob. The boy, when questioned next morning in relation to this, said that he purchased the pantaloons of a boy in the City, but on a cross-examination equivocated so much that Mr. Luckey detailed the whole affair to Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, who, yesterday, caused the house of the boy's parents in Forty-third-street to be searched, and there were found several other articles of wearing apparel which were identified as property of Mr. Jackson that had been left by that gentleman in his house at King's Bridge on his temporary removal to the City. Paul was thereupon arrested by Detective Eustice who conveyed him to the Police Head-quarters in Broome-street, from whence he was sent for trial before a Westchester County Magistrate.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.—About 11 o'clock Wednesday night, officer Beaver, of the Twenty-second Ward, noticed that the front door of Mr. Burtset's residence, corner of Forty-sixth-street and Broadway, was open. Suspecting something wrong, he gave an alarm which brought two other officers promptly to the place. The officers had hardly arrived when three men came rushing out of the front door. They were at once seized by the officers, and after a desperate struggle taken to the Station-house. They proved to be three Irishmen, named Patrick Towey, Michael Wade and Hugh Donahue. Justice QUACKENBUSH committed them for examination.

RAPE.—A young man giving his name as Henry Brown, was taken to the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, on a charge of having, with four others, committed a rape upon the person of Fanny Williams, at her residence in Houston-street. Brown is positively identified by both parties. He was held for trial in the sum of $2,000. His alleged accomplices are said to have fled the City.

BURGLARY.—A young man named Thomas Murray, was committed for trial yesterday by Justice BRENNAN, on a charge of burglary on the premises No. 412 Pearl-street. It appears that he effected an entrance by prying open a shutter of one of the rear windows. He was detected coming from the store with a bag of sugar on his back, by a citizen, who gave him in custody to an officer.

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—A Church-street policy dealer and the keeper of an intelligence office, were punished at the Mayor's Office yesterday. The latter obtained a dollar from a person and then refused to find him employment as per agreement, and besides this it was shown that he resided in, and is a citizen of, Wisconsin. He was made to refund the dollar and his license was revoked.

☞ The case of Mr. HORACE WATERS, which has just been disposed of by the Recorder of this City, has some important bearing upon the business community. It would seem, if we understand the principle adopted by the Recorder, that any attempt, however carefully made, to recover property fraudulently concealed or disposed of, is to subject the owner to criminal prosecution. Mr. WATERS is a mild and most amiable man. Finding a piano he had rented, spirited away from its appropriate place, under such circumstances as justified the suspicion of fraud, he, after pursuing it from house to house, at length discovers it in the possession of a stranger, and quietly proceeds to remove it in accordance with the express terms of the lease. He merely held the door open to enable the carman to take out the piano, and the lady tried to close it. For this he is indicted. Hurried through the Court of Sessions, being prevented by the technical rules of evidence from showing, as he could have done, the aggravating circumstances attending the case, he has been subjected to fine. If the peacefully retaking of an instrument under such circumstances is to subject the dealer to criminal prosecution, cost and trouble, we should suppose that, in a City like this, the business of loaning goods of any kind would be too hazardous to be pursued. In the case before us it is peculiarly hard. No man can be found less disposed to violence, wrong, or injury, than Mr. WATERS, and none have conducted their business more obligingly to his customers. The attempt to injure him by such a prosecution bears too many marks of personal feeling to be successful.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

☞ JONAS WHITCOMB'S Remedy for Asthma, prepared by Messrs. JOSEPH BURNETT & Co., Boston, one of the most respectable firms in the United States. The complete success which has attended its use, is fairly shown by the great number of reliable certificates which accompany each parcel. Many distinguished medical gentlemen have used it in the treatment of the above-named complaint, and have given it their unqualified approbation.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST OF THE PIONEERS.—This afternoon the renowned and truly American drama, "The Pioneer Patriot," will be presented for positively the last time at Barnum's Museum. Its wonderful success is the best proof of its attractions. It has been played five consecutive weeks. This evening two charming pieces besides.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a most capital entertainment is to be given at this favorite Theatre, consisting of four well-selected pieces, viz.: "Jack's the Lad; or, the Pride of the Ocean," the pantomime of the "Magic Hands," the fairy drama of "The Frolic of the Fairies," and the favorite drama of "Sarah the Jewess," all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dr. J. H. ROBINSON'S new story, entitled, "Brick Bison; or, the Child of the Prairie," commences in this week's *Mercury*. Ready early to-morrow morning at all the news dépôts.

LONG ISLAND.

At the Navy-Yard.

The United States steam-frigate *Wabash* went out of commission on Wednesday last, her crew having been paid off and discharged. She is to be recommissioned, probably for the Mediterranean. The Marine guard were transferred to the Marine Barracks. The *Niagara* went in commission the same day, her officers and crew being now all on board, and the ship ready to sail on the 1st of April. A detachment of eighty general-service men has just been sent to the Portsmouth Navy-Yard, in charge of Lieutenant LAMBERT, to join the frigate *Colorado*, which is about to take the place of the *Wabash* as the flag ship of the Home squadron. She will go to Aspinwall. Among these eighty men is Mr. ADAM YOUNG, Master's mate, whose case is one of great hardship, and illustrates how completely the Navy-Yard establishment has degenerated into a political machine. Mr. YOUNG joined the United States Navy in 1824, and has been thirty-four years in the service. Fifteen years of this time he has been employed in the Navy-Yard, having charge of the loading and breaking out of ships, transporting them, and hauling them in and out of the Dock. His long familiarity with the details of his department, and his constant attention to his duties, have made him one of the most reliable and useful men in the Yard. Mr. YOUNG, with his infirm wife, live on Block Island, (Cob Dock,) where, having a small house rent free, they contrive to subsist upon his small pay, acting as a custodian of the public property. This island, in the bend of the Navy-Yard, is technically in the Seventh Ward of New-York, and Mr. YOUNG consequently has always voted there. This circumstance has been made the *ostensible* ground of a crusade against Mr. YOUNG, by MCLAUGHLIN, the boss laborer, who insists that nobody from New-York shall be employed in the Yard. Accordingly, Mr. YOUNG, now 60 years of age, is ordered, without a day's notice, to join the sloop-of-war *Marion*, at Norfolk, for a three years' cruise on the coast of Africa, which is equivalent to ordering him to execution. Mr. YOUNG has been twice on that station, and in each case had the coast fever. The case excites a good deal of sympathy, and no little indignation, in the Yard.

THE TWELFTH WARD OUTRAGE—THE LATE SUICIDE.—Mr. VAN PELT, who was so severely beaten by a party of rowdies and thieves in the Twelfth Ward, lies in a very critical position, and it is feared that his injuries will result in a congestion of the brain. One eye is certainly destroyed. Yesterday the Police of the Third Precinct arrested two more of the gang, named WILLIAM DOWD and WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.

JERRY MORRISSEY, who committed suicide on Thursday last, as noticed in the TIMES yesterday, was beaten about seven months ago by this same party, and never recovered. His injuries were of such a nature that they made him occasionally insane, and it was during one of these terms of mental aberration that he hung himself.

INQUESTS.—Coroner COZINE, of Brooklyn, held an inquest on the body of an unknown man found in the water at the foot of State-street. Deceased was about 35 years old—5 feet 8 inches high, brown hair, and had on gray mixed coat, red flannel shirt, blue cotton under-shirt, gray mixed pants, blue overalls, and buckskin gloves, with small plain earrings in his ears.

Coroner SNELL held an inquest at No. 86 Hudson-avenue, on the body of a child named MARTIN VAN BUREN. A verdict of death from congestion of the lungs was rendered.

FOUNDLING FROZEN.—On Thursday evening the body of a child was found on Flatbush-avenue, near the city line, frozen, and nearly covered with snow. Coroner COZINE took charge of the case, and from an examination is fully satisfied that the child was alive when placed in the spot where it was found. It was about two weeks old, and well dressed.

BROOKLYN FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—The Fire Commissioners in the E. D. of Brooklyn, in their action on the difficulties between Engine Companies Nos. 8 and 13, for which the Common Council censured them, have been sustained in the Board of Representatives by a vote of 47 to 7.

Details of the Kansas Election Frauds—The New Disclosures.

From the Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Feb. 15, 1858.

The Investigating Committee having procured information that required the presence of the Judges of Election at Shawnee and Oxford Precincts, in Johnson County, their Marshal, the fighting preacher, Mr. STEWART, was sent with warrants for their arrest. The Prairie City Rifles acted as a *posse*, and on Monday morning last started for the scene of action. They came back on Saturday night with three prisoners—a Judge and Clerk of the Shawnee Precinct, and a candidate named Cox. The Judge's name is MACFARLANE and the Clerk's, GODFREY.

The Committee held a session the same night, and the result of their proceedings was of an interesting character. A Free-State man, Mr. BROWN, of Shawnee, stated that he was at the polls all day on the 4th of January, and that a man named BAILEY was the last who voted, at nine in the evening. His name on the poll list is numbered one hundred and sixty. The Judge of Election swore that BAILEY was the last man who voted, and that *he closed the polls at that time.* The whole number of votes on the Shawnee returns, as found by the Committee in the candle-box, was *over nine hundred!* GODFREY, the Clerk, who is a young man, somewhat oblivious of the consequences of tampering with election returns in Kansas, and of a frank and open countenance, was called in and swore that he took the returns to Westport, and that in a room belonging to Colonel BOONE, in which were that gentleman, Mr. DANFORTH, a member of the felon Convention, a son of Rev. TOM JOHNSON, and one or two others, and *that he sat down and wrote, while young Johnson, Danforth, and Boone read from some papers—probably an old poll-book—a number of names, until the list reached the number above.* The judges and clerk's certificate was written on a blank sheet of paper, and then appended to the forged returns.

The examination of GODFREY was rather interesting. He answered all questions propounded to him with the utmost frankness and willingness. On being asked what was his business, he replied, "A gambler." He stated that he came to Kansas to make it a Slave State, and that the reason why he told these things, was that *he was convinced that it must be free, and he was going to leave.* The men implicated by his evidence are among the principal members of the Pro-Slavery Party. DANFORTH is a personal friend of Secretary COBB; was sent here to work for his and the extreme propagandists' interest, and is the Kansas correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*. He is a man of ability and influence. BOONE is well known in Kansas history. Previous evidence possessed by the Committee, will be published in a few days, and will be of an extremely interesting character. R. J. H.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Tuesday, Feb. 16.

Judge CURTIS, a member of the Territorial Legislature from the "nineteen disfranchised counties," died very suddenly yesterday morning. He was a native of one of the southern counties of Ohio—Preble, I think—and was on the bench for several years. He was one of the pioneers of Kansas, and for a time was President of the Convention which formed the Topeka Constitution.

Gov. ROBINSON gave a banquet to his friends at the Mission House last night. Between one and two hundred of the prominent men of the Free-State Party were present, and an excellent state of feeling prevailed. Generals Lane, Deitzler, Leonhart and Phillips, and Judges Conway and Schuyler, Messrs. T. D. Thatcher, C. B. Lines, J. M. Lines, J. M. Walden, Henry Harvey, A. D. Richardson, Thos. Ewing, Jr., and several other gentlemen, were called out and made some remarks. There was not a drop of spirituous liquor on the tables.

THE ANTI-LECOMPTONISTS ENROLLED.

We have at least *eight hundred armed men enrolled in this city alone*, and would have treble that number if we had *guns* to supply them. *The people* held a meeting, admitted to be the largest ever convened in Kansas, in this city, on Saturday evening, to take into consideration the Special Message of the President on Lecompton, and to take the necessary steps to protect themselves from being represented by men elected by frauds perpetrated at the 4th of January election.

The resolutions of the meeting were in very strong language, and declare that its members will "stand shoulder to shoulder" in their resistance to the Lecompton Constitution.

Three of the Calhoun candidates for the Legislature, and MATHIAS, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, reside in this city. As soon as the action of this meeting reached them, they lost no time in calling upon the Committee appointed by the meeting to wait upon them, although it was the Sabbath day, and *disavowed any intention of accepting certificates from Calhoun, based upon fraudulent returns!*

We have in Leavenworth City a population of near eight thousand inhabitants, and yet, I verily believe, there is not exceeding twelve individuals in the city at the present time in favor of the Lecompton Constitution.

Everything is quiet in the Territory.

Emigrants for Kansas Territory should bear in mind one very important fact, and that is—that "Kansas City" is located in the State of Missouri, and not in Kansas Territory.

The receipts of the Boards of the Presbyterian Church for January were:—Domestic Missions, $9,751; Education, $6,202; Foreign Missions, $19,254; Publication, $5,367; Church Extension Committee, $2,372. Total, $42,950.

Gov. King has appointed the following Commissioners to expend money raised for certain charitable institutions. New-York—Mark Spencer, in place of Jonathan I. Coddington, deceased; George T. Trimble, in place of James Bowen, appointed a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 26.

$5,000	Ten. State 6s, '90 b7	89½	770	Hud. River R. R.	31
8,000	do	89¾	250	do	31⅛
500	Virginia 6s	94½	209	do	31¼
6,500	do	92¼	50	do	31½
16,000	N. Car. State 6s	94	525	do b30	31⅜
10,000	Missouri St. 6s b60	84	100	do b30	31⅜
3,000	do	83¾	250	do b10	31
17,000	do	83⅛	50	do s10	31
10,000	do b30	83¼	100	do s30	31
3,000	Cal S. 7's '75	83	100	do s30	30¾
1,400	City 6's '59	99	100	do	30⅞
8,000	N. Y. C. Bs. 1876	96½	50	do b3	31¼
8,000	do	97	100	Harlem Railroad c	14⅛
4,000	Harlem R. 1st mt.	83	920	do	14¾
1,000	H. R.R. 2d mtge.	70	100	do b3	14⅞
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	95	20	Harlem R. R. Pref.	24¾
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d m.	45	100	do b60	25
1,000	La C & M. L. G b	37	10	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	116
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 2d m b	87	100	Reading R. R. s3	62½
2,000	M.&M. 2d m. 10 b	78	1100	do	62½
60	Bank of Commerce	101½	660	do s15	62¾
10	Hanover Bank	88	100	do s30	62
10	Metropolitan Bank	103½	70	Clev. Col & Cin R.R.	97
13	Continental Bank	98¼	110	Mich. Cent'l. R. b'9	70
61	Park Bank	96	100	do b30	70¼
20	Ocean Bank	84	339	M. So. & N. Ind'a. R	28
150	Cumb. Coal Co.	19½	50	do s60	28⅛
100	do	19¾	170	do	28¾
100	do	19⅞	16	M. S. & N. Ia. p. s.	50
68	Penn. Coal Co	75	50	do b30	50
100	do b30	75½	5	do	48½
26	Canton Company s3	24	171	do	49
110	Pacific M. Steam Co.	63	5	Panama Railroad	104
1000	N. Y. Cen. R.R. s30	87	50	do b28	104¼
100	do c	87¼	10	do	104⅛
175	do	87½	25	do b30	104¾
640	do	87¾	100	do	104¼
200	do b30	88	125	Ill. Central R. R.	98
8.0	do b60	88¼	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	17
1300	Erie Railroad	33	55	do	16
575	do	32½	116	Galena & Chic. R.R.	92
150	do	32¾	10	do	92¼
200	do	32⅞	275	Cle. & To. R. R	49
400	do b10	33	50	do	49½
50	do b60	33⅛	200	do b10	49½
50	C. & Rock Isl. R. R.	79	150	do b60	50
100	do s60	79	120	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	38⅛
350	do	79½	100	do b30	39
100	do b10	79⅛	25	do	38¾
100	do s60	79½	100	La C.&Mil. R. R. s30	11
100	do b10	79¾	100	do b3	11⅛
100	do b30	80	250	do	11
55	do	79¾	50	do s30	10¾

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Mil&Mis2dM10bs	78	10	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	49
4,000	LaC.&Mil.L.G.B.	36	90	Hud. River R. R.	31
10,000	Read Bds. '86 b60	71	100	do b30	31
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	20½	57	do	30⅛
100	Canton Co. b30	24½	50	La C.& M.R.R.	11
200	do s60	24⅛	20	do	10⅞
100	N.Y. Central R.R s30	87⅛	50	Mich. Cen. R.R. b60	71
100	do b10	87⅞	300	Harlem R. R.	14¾
50	do	87⅞	100	do b30	15
100	do	87¾	250	do b60	15
200	do b30	87⅞	25	M. So.&N.I.R.R.	28⅛
25	Erie Railroad b30	33⅜	100	do	28⅞
250	do	32¾	200	do b60	29
260	do s60	32	50	M. S.&N.I prf. St'k.	48½
100	do b10	33	100	do b30	49
200	do b60	33¼	110	Gal. & Chi. R.R	91½
250	do s3	32¾	50	do b30	92
100	do b20	33	200	Chic. & R.I. R.R.	79½
100	do	32⅝	100	do b30	79¾
100	do s60	32⅜	200	do b60	80¼
100	do	32½	50	do	79¼

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$3,000 Missouri 6s	Int. add.	83
$2,000 New-Orleans City 6s	Int. add.	71⅛
$2,000 California 7s	Int. add.	82⅜
$1,000 East Tennesee & Virginia R. 6s	Int. add.	69½
$1,000 City of Marysville 6s	Int. add.	40
$3,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 7s	Int. add.	37
$3,000 Mil. and Horicon R. 1st m. 8s	Int. add.	11
$1,210 Great Western Insurance Scrip of 1857		52
$2,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. add.	87⅛
$750 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1858		69¾
$800 Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1856		47
5 shares Atlantic Bank		73
10 shares Commonwealth Bank		88½
15 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co		99
22 shares New-York and Harlem R. R. Co		15¼
40 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express		49
25 shares Erie Railroad		32⅞
40 shares Union Express Co.		50
10 shares Park Bank		94½
8 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.		120
20 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co		95⅛
20 shares Arctic Fire Ins. Co		96¼
60 shares East River Ins. Co		96¾

FRIDAY, Feb. 26—P. M.

The offering of Money on the Street to-day was more abundant than at any time during the week, and most of the lenders—including a number of the large banks—were willing to accept 5 ₩ cent. interest, on loans at call. The amount of the speculative stocks on the Street has been somewhat increased by the temptations held out to parties who bought at low prices during and soon after the panic, to realize; but this makes no apparent impression upon the supply of means on the Street seeking employment. The very enhancement of Stock values generally has made moneyed men both richer in their bank balances and stronger in their confidence as lenders. In the diversified and extensive operations of this City, the Banks find a fair employment for money at all times, to the extent of their own regular means, but at present they are actively using a smaller proportion of their deposits than ever before known. This state of things is even more manifest in some of the neighboring cities, and particularly in the interior cities of New-York, where the close of canal navigation adds to the dullness of banking while the absence of general speculation tends to the accumulation of private balances. There is a slight improvement in the jobbing trade this week, and more movement among country merchants over the railroads and at the hotels. The withdrawal of foreign goods from the bonded warehouse also goes on, and the Custom Duties yesterday and to-day were, by comparison with the recent volume of daily entries, quite considerable, say $243,000, of which $168,000 was paid in Specie, and the remainder in Treasury notes. The last are held on the Street at any discount whatever, and some further parcels have been taken from the Sub-Treasury, at par, in exchange for Gold. The Gold balances here now stand $3,458,252, and from the present look of the revenue, the Secretary will be enabled to get all the money he wants on his Bills at 3 ₩ cent. We do not understand his advertisement for the 15th March for $5,000,000 as rendering it obligatory to accept bids to the full amount, if the lowest rate offered is for an amount sufficient to meet his present purposes. That is, if three millions should be bid for at 3 ₩ cent. and the remainder at 3½@4 ₩ cent. ₩ annum, he may consult the convenience of the Department and the credit of the Government, in accepting or rejecting the latter, without violating the terms of his advertisement.

The Stock Exchange continues somewhat unsettled in tone by the reaction in one or two of the leading speculatives noticed yesterday. The additional decline even on the fancy, or non-dividend list, in the dealings to-day, was not very marked at any time, while State and Railway bonds, New-York Central, Panama, Delaware and City Bank shares, were generally firm. A *short* sale of 1,000 shares New-York Central, seller to deliver in thirty days, was made at the opening, at 87 ₩ cent. The cash price ruled 87½@88, and buyers' options at 88¼ ₩ cent. The shares and bonds of the Illinois Central Co. have gone up 1@2 ₩ cent. within a day or two. In Missouri sixes some additional offerings have come in from the Western free banks, which the market has freely taken at 83@83½ ₩ cent. The other State stocks are scarcer. At the close of the Second Board this afternoon, the general market was steadier, but the after dealings in New-York and Erie shares were at easier rates, the latest being 32 ₩ cent.

The Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, we are requested to say, have decided to call for five dollars per share on the present stock of the Company, issuing therefor a Preferred Stock. The proceeds will be applied to the payment of the floating debt and to furnish a working capital, by which the commissions hitherto paid on their sales will be saved to the Company.

The Assembly Committee on Banks have reported a bill modifying the Usury Law of this State. It is proposed to retain the lawful rate of interest at 7 ₩ cent., but not to permit usury to make void any contract. In suits upon usurious notes, bills, &c., the plaintiff is to recover the principal only, losing the whole interest, and in cases where interest over 7 ₩ cent. shall have been paid, an action is to be given for the recovery of the excess, with full costs against the defendant.

Messrs. PRIME & Co., Brokers, No. 54 Wall-street, have sent to their friends the following circular in regard to the Exchange of California State Bonds. A similar circular was issued some weeks ago by Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co.:

NEW-YORK, No. 54 Wall-street,
Saturday, Feb. 20, 1858.

As holders of a large amount of the present issue of California Bonds, we propose to send one of our firm to Sacramento for the purpose of having the same exchanged agreeably to the act lately passed by the California Legislature, and will be happy to take charge of any bonds you may see fit to intrust to our care for the above purpose. PRIME & CO.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
For the Week.			
Entered at the port	$1,864 162	$2,265,491	$1,208,230
Thrown on market	2,002,046	2,370,015	1,626,281
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$18,101,375	$22,893,087	$9,424,346
Thrown on market	18,557,094	23,310,376	10,835,557

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	700	$225 088	34	$12,266	371	$100,962
Man. of Cotton	1237	290,646	312	63,037	913	203 352
Man. of Silk	653	365,305	118	33,972	157	152,025
Man. of Flax	365	106,988	132	32,866	246	54,300
Miscellaneous	261	66,159	36	11,903	293	61,456
Total	3,216	$1,054,186	632	$154,044	1,980	$572,096
		154,044				1,054,186
Total Entered		$1,208,230	Total Marketed			$1,626,281

In Chicago, on Tuesday, a further reduction was had in New-York exchange. Bankers were paying but 1½@2 ₩ cent., and were selling at 2¼@2½. Early in the day a little sold outside at 2¼. The probability is that it will soon be down to the old regular rate of 1@1½.

In Baltimore, yesterday, according to the *Patriot*, there was rather more paper offering at bank, and less scrutiny exercised in accepting it. The recently-adopted course in regard to the currency taken on deposit, seems to work satisfactorily.

TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, quote Land Warrants thus:

Buying Price.		Selling Price.	
160 Acres	87	160 Acres	90
120 Acres	80	120 Acres	83
80 Acres	87	80 Acres	90
40 Acres	90	40 Acres	100

Market dull.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 26.

There is no change to note in the COTTON market; the sales to-day were 6,500 bales; sales of the week, 64,500 bales; receipts of the week, 58,500 bales; stock in port, 397,000 bales; decreased receipts at this port, as compared with last year, 135,500 bales; decreased receipts at all Southern ports, as compared with last year, 429,500 bales. SUGAR firm; fair to fully fair, 5c.@5¼c. Yellow CORN, 62c. Mess PORK, $16 50. BACON SHOULDERS, 6¾c. BACON HAMS, 7¾c. LARD, in kegs, 11½c. FREIGHTS are weak. EXCHANGE on London, 60 days, 107@108. EXCHANGE on New-York, ¾ ₩ cent. discount to par. Prime Rio COFFEE, 11½c.; sales of the week, 8,500 bags; stock, 27,000, against 74,000 bags at the same time last year.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 26, 1858.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,300 bales at unchanged prices.

MOBILE, Friday, Feb. 26.

COTTON has advanced ⅛c.; Middling, 11⅛c. Sales of the week 27,000 bales. Receipts of the week 23,500 bales, against 12,000 in the same week of last year. Decreased receipts at this port, as compared with last year, 56,500 bales. Stock in port, 164,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, Thursday Feb. 25.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 3.200 bales, and of the week, 16,500 bales; good middling to middling fair, 11¼c.@11⅝c.@12c. Receipts of the week, 20,000 bales. RICE had advanced ⅛c.@¼c.; sales at 2⅞c.@3¼c. Prime COFFEE is firm, with a slight stock; Rio, 10c. STERLING has declined to 108½@108¾. FRANCS, 5f. 20@5f. 25. EXCHANGE on New-York has declined to ¾@1 ₩ cent. premium. FREIGHTS have advanced.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Feb. 26.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 1,000 bales at unchanged prices; dealers are awaiting the *America's* advices.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR steady at $4 50@$5. White WHEAT at $1 2[illegible]@$1 30; Red $1 [illegible]@$1 07. CORN 60c. PROVISIONS firm; Mess Pork $16 75@$17. Bacon steady; Sides 9¾c.@9⅝c.; Shoulders 7¾c.@8c.; LARD steady at 10¼c@10½c. WHISKY dull at 22c.@22½c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 26.

FLOUR is quiet but firm. WHEAT—Red $1 [illegible]@$1 10—the latter for very choice. White $1 1[illegible]@$1 20. White CORN 54c.@56c.; Yellow 57c.@58c. CLOVERSEED steady. WHISKY dull at 22c.@22½c.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Feb. 25.

The sales of COTTON to-day were 700 bales, and for the week, 9,500 bales. The receipts of the week have been 15,000 bales. Stock in port, 45,000 bales. The market closed with an active demand at 11¼c.@11⅝c. for good Middling to Middling Fair. RICE, 2⅞c.@3 3-16c. ₩ lb. Exchange on London on produce bills, 106½@107½; Exchange on New-York, ½@1 ₩ cent. premium,

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—Friday.—*First Board.*—$10 500 Pennsylvania 5s, 87⅞; $100 City 6s, 93; $2,000 Union Canal 6s, 40; $2,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 50; $500 Reading Railroad 6s, '86, 71; $[illegible] do., 70¾; $2,000 Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st Mtge., 65; $[illegible] do., 2d Mtge., 53½; $1,350 New Creek, ⅞; 21 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45⅞; 350 Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; 125 do., 12⅝; 4 Lehigh Navigation 57; 98 Wilmington Railroad, 25½; 230 Cleveland and Pittsburg, 9; 300 [illegible] 8¾; 14 Norristown Railroad, 53; 450 New-Granada [illegible]; 125 Reading Railroad, 31; 20 Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank, 60; 4 Commercial Bank, 49; 7 Philadelphia Bank, 112.

Closing Prices.—United States 6s, '68, 114; Philadelphia 6s, 92@93; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, [illegible] 93, Philadelphia 6s, new, 98½@98¾; Pennsylvania 5s, 87¾@88; Reading Railroad, 30¾@31; Reading Railroad Bonds 70 76½@77; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s '44, 88; Reading Railroad mortgage 6s, '86, 70¾@71; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45¾@45⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mortgage 6s, 97; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 87¾@88; Morris Canal Consolidated, 50@50½, Morris Canal Preferred, 98@98½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s '82 76@77; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, 62@62½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 10@11; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]@18, Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 13@13½; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s 1st mortgage, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 2d mortgage, [illegible]@55; Long Island, 12¾@12⅞; Girard Bank, 10½@10⅝; Lehigh Coal and Navigation, 56½@57; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 10¼@10⅜; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 62@62¼; New Creek, ¾@1; Catawissa Railroad, 7½@7¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Indian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 2[illegible]
Borussia	New-York	Hamburg	March 1
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	March 3
City of Washing'n	New York	Liverpool	March 3
Arago	New-York	Havre	March 6
America	Boston	Liverpool	March 10
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	March [illegible]
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	March [illegible]
Europa	New-York	Liverpool	March [illegible]
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	March [illegible]

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Feb. 13
America	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 13
Europa	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. [illegible]
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. [illegible]
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Feb. [illegible]
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	March [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	March [illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	March [illegible]

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Black Warrior	New-York	Havana	Feb. 27
Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	March 5
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	March 5

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 37 | Sun sets.... 5 49 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 7 13 | Gov. Island 8 02 | Hell Gate.... 9 3[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 26.

Cleared.

Ship Union, Davis, New-Orleans, W. T. Frost.

Barks Warwick, Jenkins, Cardenas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Rover, Rice, Constantinople, Clark & Merrill.

Schooners Manchester, Chichester, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; Adelaide, Clark, Jacksonville, C. H. Pierson; W. Abbott, Smith, Charleston, R. P. Buck & Co.; Le Roy, Osborn, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; [illegible] Gardner, Bourne, Charleston, Wm. Baker; F. [illegible], Saraway, Port-au-Prince, Mora & Avarro; J. H. Allen, Babcock, Philadelphia, R. J. Godwin; Marival, Eldridge, Washington.

Sloop Excel, Thompson, Bristol, S. Kenny.

Steamer Jackson, Baker, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Bark Marian, (of Philadelphia,) Homewood, Buenos Ayres Jan 1, with hides, hair, &c., to master. Sailed in co with bark Seneca, (of Baltimore,) for New-York. Had strong N. winds from lat. 29 N.

Bark Menham, (of Baltimore,) Wedge, Leghorn Dec. [illegible], with mdse. to J. Fabricotti. Has been 32 ds. W. of lon. 61, with heavy westerly gales, and tremendous sea.

Bark B. Fountain (of St. George,) Keller, New-Orleans Feb. 4, with mdse to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Exact, Frisbee, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton, to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Dunkirk (of Ellsworth,) Griffen, Nuevitas Feb. 8, with sugar to C. & E. J. Peters. Feb. 24, lat. 38 [illegible], lon. 73 40, passed a number of square boxes, casks, and pieces of wrecked stuff. Has experienced heavy weather.

Brig Time, (Br.,) McDougall, Port-au-Prince Feb. 8, with logwood &c., to order.

Brig Mary A. Forrest, Williams, Bahai Jan. [illegible], via Pernambuco Jan. 31, with sugar to Geo. Meke & Co. Put into Pernambuco having on the 27th of January, carried away the head of the foremast.

Schr Montezuma, (of Orland,) Turner, Maracaibo Feb. 1, with fustic to R P. Buck & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Amelia (of Newburyport,) Pierce, Ponce, P. R., Feb 10, with sugar to S. W Lewis. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Stephen Taber, (of Brookhaven,) Tuthill, Messina Dec. 27, passed Gibraltar Jan. 10, with fruit to master. Since passing lon. 60 had heavy westerly gales, split sails, carried away foregaff, &c.

Schr. Wm. B Smith, Goodspeed, Charleston 14 ds., with cotton and rice to Jonas Smith. Has had very heavy weather, split sails, &c.

Schr. Emily Griffin, Savannah 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray. Has had very heavy weather N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Metamora, Bailey, Providence, with mdse. to master.

Schr Eckford Webb (3 masted,) Sprague, Savannah 7 ds., with cotton &c. to Dunham & Dimon.

Schr. Allen B. Terry, Wright, Tangier, Va., for New-Haven, with oysters.

Schr. Express, Sterling, York River, Va., 3 ds., with oysters.

Schr. Jno Johnson, Ireland, York River, with grain to Gray & Glassell—vessel to master.

Schr. Golden Fleece, Sparrow, Beverly, Mass., fish.

Schr. Melbourne, Spear, Rockland, lime.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

WIND—During the day from W. N. W.

Below.

Brig M. S Cousins, from Cardenas, 15 ds.

Brig W. H. Parks, from Cienfuegos, 24 ds.—By Capt. Gedney, of steamtug Achilles.

Sailed.

Ship Palestine, Tinker, for London; bark J. J. Cobb, Peterson, for Havana; brigs Wm. Mason, Gardner, for Nuevitas; African Button, for Bathurst. Also, ship E. Crooker, Thornton, for New-Orleans.

Memoranda.

The ship Columbia, which arrived on Wednesday, from Liverpool, sailed Jan. 17, and has 105 passengers. Reports heavy W. and N. W. gales on the passage.

Disasters, &c.

ST. THOMAS, Feb. 8, 1858.—The bark Pactolus, (of London,) arrived here 3d inst. She left Demarara [illegible], bound to London, with a cargo of sugar and rum. She had very heavy weather for 10 days, and encountered a heavy sea that swept her deck of houses, and [illegible] lost all; bulwarks all stove, leaking badly, and [illegible] starboard list of 14 inches. The Caroline C. [illegible], (of Boston,) left Manila on the 4th of October, with a cargo of sugar, hemp &c., for Boston, makes 18 inches of water per hour; the Captain intends getting new pumps, ship six men, and proceed on his voyage. The bark [illegible], (of New York,) arrived Saturday last, from Palermo, with a cargo of oranges; is leaking, and vessel discharging.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq.)

By Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Arr. ships James Montgomery, from Boston; J. P. Hooper, from Baltimore; Paragon, from London.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 10, in Gibraltar Passage, schr. Coast Pilot, Davis, from Cadiz for Palermo.

Feb. 11, lat. 23 29, lon. 60 18, bark Marshall, (Dutch,) from Greytown for Guadaloupe.

Feb. 13, lat. 25 35, lon. 62 45, schr. Red Eagle, from New-Haven for Porto Rico.

Feb. 23, off Hatteras brig Pioneer, from Key West for New-York.

Feb. 24, lat. 38 lon. 73 10, schr. New-York Packet, (of Machias,) from Jacksonville for New-York, 18 ds. out.

Feb. 25, off Squan, schr J. H. Flanner, from Wilmington, N. C., for Boston with loss of jib.

Foreign Ports.

At Buenos Ayres, Jan. 1, barks Swallow, Upton, from and for Salem, ldg.; O. J. Chaffee, Nichols, from Boston, dscg.; Hugh Birkhead, Hudgins, from Baltimore, wtg.; Adelaide Cooper, Rollins, from New-York, dscg.; J. G. Nichols, Nichols, do., do.; Mary E. Dunworth, [illegible], from Hamburg, do.; Swan Lennox, from Baltimore, [illegible]; Lion, Jones, from Boston, do.; Q. D Fairfield, fm. [illegible], bound up the river to discharge; Mary Broughton, [illegible]ers, do., do.; brigs Richmond, Jones, from Rosario for New-York, ldg; Mary Wilkins, Nickerson, from Richmond, wtg.; Henry Guild, Heath, fm. Jacksonville, [illegible]; schr. Langdon Gilmore, Chase, from New-York, do., and others as before.

At Ponce, P. R., Feb. 10, barks Deucy, Averill; Laura Knight; brigs Juliet, Dutton, from Baltimore; L. W. Angier; Elias Dudley, Hopkins; Orinoco Ray, for New-York, ldg.; Robert Moyes, Barnes, for New-Haven, do.; Baron de Castine, Lufkin, do.; Ocean Traveler; [illegible] dscg.; Keoka, Treat, do.; schrs. Golden Gate, do.; [illegible] Harding.

At Pernambuco, Jan. 31, ships Elvira, Andrews, from Callao for Hampton Roads for orders, touched here for supplies; Theresa, from do., for do., Captain sick; Imperador, Hubbard, from New-York, unc., wtg.; [illegible] Hamilton, Webster, unc., do.; Reindeer, from [illegible] Philadelphia, sailed Jan. 27; brigs Volant, for Buenos Ayres, next day; Brandywine, McCormick, from Philadelphia, unc., wtg. cargo; Kentucky, from [illegible] for New-York, touched for supplies, and sld. 27th; [illegible] Commerce, from Philadelphia, wtg. cargo; schr. [illegible] Jewett, Cooper, from Rio Grande for Liverpool, [illegible] head of foremast.

At Bahia, Jan. 16, bark Elk, Swift, from Boston, dscg., unc.

SAILOR, THERE'S HOPE FOR THEE.—Conversions are multiplying at the Baptist Mariners' Chapel, No. 231 Cherry-st. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and AFTERNOON, and Baptizing in the EVENING, by Pastor IRA R. STEWARD. Many are the evidences of God's power and love.